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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 42 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Feb	MALWA §	..	10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA §	.. MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA §	..	10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x	..	10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,439
5th Apr.	NALDERA x	..	15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA §	.. Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA §	..	10 941
19th ,,	DONGOLA §	.. MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,082
3rd May	DELTA §	.. CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA §	..	10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA §	.. MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
31st ,,	DELTA §	.. NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

MEDITERRANEAN INDIA SAILINGS.
Passengers for Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb.	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,393
18th ,,	Masiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
23rd ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	Jeypore*	..	5,318
22nd ,,	China	..	7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
25th ,,	Lahore *	..	5,252
8th March	Dogra *	..	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore *	..	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan §	..	6,696
30th ,,	Alipore *	..	5,273
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
16th Feb.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
20th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa. 1 p. m.
21st ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
22nd ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No 1289.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki	..	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5308	28th ,,	13th Mar
Bengal Maru	T. Takeshi	5306	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	305	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	450	270	203	126	103
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	132
Kobe	618	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS,
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (Off.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambalia	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Muscorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dhulia	Saharanpur
Dibrugarh	Salem
Erode	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jubbulpore	Vellore
Jullundur	Viramgam
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00 400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital		Rs. 6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital		Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital		Rs. 40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders		Rs. 60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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WANTED.
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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VACANCY for pupil to study Dentistry. Apply DR. V. V. MONTEIRO, M.B., L.D.S., (Eng.) Trinity Road, Bangalore.
A R9762

WANTED AT ONCE.—MANAGERS, Rs. 75-175 p.m., AGENTS Rs. 30-100 p.m. Apply enclosing 1 Anna stamp for reply to Box No. 58, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." up to 29th Feb. 1924.
A R9791

WANTED.—APPLICANTS desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Typists and Station Masters, etc., to consult with KAPPOOR AND CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A

WANTED AT ONCE.—Good divers used to foundation work, setting caissons and fixing bracing. Must be capable of giving clear report of conditions under water. Apply to Box No. 57, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9788

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Graduate experienced CLERK for Continental Business correspondence, good terms. Apply with testimonials to Mandvi Post Box no 3039, Bombay.
A R9775

START A SOAP BUSINESS—And be independent, free and prosperous. It may mean a monthly profit of Rs. 200 more for you. There is plenty of money in it; others have made enormous fortune in the soapmaking trade. Why not you? We teach the whole subject BY CORRESPONDENCE—AT HOME—in a way which is new, wonderful and has revolutionized the soap work. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S.M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A M

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED TWO DISTRICT ORGANISERS, (1) for Poona and the Southern Districts of Bombay Presidency and (2) for Karachi and the Northern Districts of Bombay Presidency on a starting salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and Commission. Must guarantee Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Apply to Secretary, 12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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WANTED—SITUATION by a Bombay Doctor, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in any capacity with a long experience in Civil and Military. Please apply to Box No. 41 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9737

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TO BE LET, (available 1st April, 24), Ground floor of the house, opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply on the premises to Mr. S. S. PATKAR.
C R9738

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD, SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats cons, Dr. Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 18968

TO LET.—Big and commodious GODOWNS at the Old Sunderdas Mills Lamington Road Being in very close proximity of a number of Textile Mills and the Grant Road Ry. Siding, are more fit for storing cotton, yarn and cloth, bales or mill stores etc Apply at site or at No. 393, Hornby Road, Fort, to Mr. KARSONDAS DHARAMSY SUNDERDAS.
C 18977

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G.I.P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO., on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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G9730

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STAMPS—25 different Bulgaria 6 as. 100 different Rs. 4/8, IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 18949

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle." Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT MUSSOORIE. A well-constructed, bright and airy house, with a separate cottage situated in the healthiest part of Mussoorie, close to the Convent and Municipal Gardens, and with quiet walks round about. The house comprises a glazed verandah, a drawing room, 3 large and one small bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms; and the cottage has 3 bright rooms. The whole estate is for sale for Rs. 60,000, but the house alone can be purchased separately. Rent for both house and cottage, Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 18964

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD OF RS. 20.—Urdu manuscript entitled "Darsee Akhlaq" (Foolscap size, pp. 150. brown-paper cover, bearing the title and author's name, Munshi Rahmatullah) is LOST on the way between Byculla and the Fort. If found, please return to the undersigned. Rs. 20 will be offered as reward. SHAILH ABDUL KADIR, 5, Mistri Building, Byculla.
P.B. R9739

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

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M. W.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
Only 1 doz. TYPISTS OAK STOOLS with and without back Rs. 12 each.
200 Boxes each 100 best TYPEWRITING CARBON PAPERS Rs. 1/12 per box.
1 doz. best Umbrellas Rs. 6/8 each.
Apply MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 18924

FOR SALE—One CHUBBS SAFE, size 36 x 25, slightly shop soiled Rs. 800. Apply Box No. 48 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 18933

25 AUTUMN-FLOWERING GLADIOLUS large-flowered imported vars. All colors mixed Rs. 6/8, 12 different beautiful-leaved Caladiums Rs. 5/8. CHANDRA NURSERY, P.O. Rhenock, Sikkim (Bengal).
9564B

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each, Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA

WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS.
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9552

YOUR BIRTH-TIME solves all your Life-Problems. Consult Mr. S. R. S. AIYAR, Scientific Astrologer now in TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay.
9794

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Bar-at-Law, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 12-15 p.m. (S. T.) at his chamber on the ground floor High Court.

Very valuable Law and other Books, furniture, etc

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4781 of 1922 (Lalaji Doongersey vs. Bhawani Govind) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Temkar Street, containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1229-1230, New No. 8394, Old Survey No. 2370-2371 and New Survey No. 3823 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 142 and Street No. 30-32 and 34 and bounded towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Mahomedkhan Subedar Major, and on the South by the property of Borah Gulam Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th March next, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1924, to 31st March, 1925,) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the reality vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road, and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th February 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th February 1924, at 3 p.m. at the sale Rooms of the undersigned by order of the Bank concerned: 4 cases fancy striped shirting, 4 cases fancy shirt flannel 1 case black Marino Coating, 4 cases all wool bixture tropical suitings, 2 cases all wool fast blue all wool twill.

By order of the Bank and parties concerned:—20 cases Fireman's black rivets, 1 parcel safety razor blades, 1 case motor tubes.

One new Hudson motor car with a side car 4½ H. P.

SARABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"EXTRA SPESH'L"
CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"KISS OR KILL"
(5 Reels)
with an all-star cast including the renowned
HERBERT RAWLINSON
PRISCILLA DEAN
HARRY CARTER

He had faced the hell fire of Hun guns a score of times unflinchingly, but when he came to New york, and was confronted with the alternative of starving or stealing, he———just see what he did in the Superb Universal Drama.

"KISS OR KILL"

A Drama full of thrilling incidents and tense moments, with a grand ystery plot and splendid acting.

HERBERT RAWLINSON

is at his best in this Superb Production—his splendid acting is a feature of the Drama.

PRISCILLA DEAN

This charming pretty star needs no introduction. Her very inclusion cast is a sure guarantee of the excellence of the production. See how her heart and hand are robbed by the handsome hero, who masquerades as a burglar.

KISS OR KILL

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy.
Time and Prices as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Location Changed to
BHENDI BAZAR
NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.
To-day, MONDAY 18th Feb. 1924, At 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Bhendi Bazar near J. J. Hospital.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
Presents
European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined.

MATINEES,
Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years
Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

GIRGAUM PRESENTS
By Special request of its patrons.
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S
first historical Super Production
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Depicting the life of the greatest Rajpoot Warrior who challenged Aurangzib defeated him and saved the Rajpoot honour and Freedom.
This week and to-day is your chance to see the BEST PICTURES of the season.
TIME RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Presents.
Four Popular and favourite stars in
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY
SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON
FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.
Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.
" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.
" 14TH UNMASKING.
" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as Usual
COMING NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Photo-Play.
MINAL DEVI
Indian drama in 7 Reels.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA
Last Three Chapters of
PLUNDER
starring
The World's Greatest Serial Star
PEARL WHITE.
Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.

NEXT WEEK
One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
FLAMES OF PASSION
Watch for further particulars.

TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Other shows 5-15., 7., 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.
Saturday 2 rd Feb. 1924 at 9 p. m (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Sunday 24th Feb. 1924 at 3-30 p m. (S. T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Wednesday 27th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).
HACH-MULACHA-BAP.
Saturday 1st March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.).
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

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2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st March, 1924, of the first floor of premises Nos. 315-317 Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and Co. Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 29th February, 1924.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.

C18933

WANTED.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 plus Cycle allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. for survey and general inspection of road lines. Previous practical experience would be preferred.

Applications with copies of certificates will be received till the 1st March, 1924.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY.
President, Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office.
13th February, 1924.

18965

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF SUGAR CARGO from Mauritius per s s "CARMANESTAR" are hereby informed that the steamer has arrived and is discharging her cargo in No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and take delivery of cargo immediately.

Messrs. ERICSON AND RICHARDS have been appointed our surveyors and they will attend every morning to examine damages.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within (7) seven days of discharge in the dock, nor on goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

No claims will be entertained if not submitted within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer at No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

A. NEMAZEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th February, 1924.

R9792

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WATER WORKS SUPPLY.

WATER will be supplied to B.C.D. and E. Wards as stated below, on the 20th and 21st February, 1924.

20th February 1924.
3-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.
4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
11 p.m. to 12 midnight

21st February, 1924.
12 a.m. to 1 a.m.
4 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.
4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In A.F. & G. Wards the supply will continue as usual.

W.A. NIVEN.
Hydaulic Engineer.

Municipal Office.
18th Feb. 1924.

C18973

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of Architectural Assistant in the office of the Municipal Architect, Singapore.

Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of a similar British or Colonial Body and be experienced in the design, calculation and construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings. They should be familiar with the L.C.C. regulations on Reinforced Concrete Construction and preferably have had previous Eastern Building Experience.

The person appointed will be engaged upon Buildings for Military occupation and should have a general knowledge of this class of work.

The salary will be in accordance with the qualification and experience of the person appointed.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February 1924.

By Order,
W. MARSH.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office.

Singapore, Jan. 23rd 1924.

C18860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorised form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Manmad by post under registered cover up to 12 hours on 1st of March, 1924, for purchase of about 500 Tons W.I. & Steel for purchase of about 500 Ton W.I. & Steel Scrap and 40 Tons C.I. Scrap lying at Manmad Girder Works.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount of tender.. For details apply to A.E. Mould, Bridge Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Manmad.

A. E. MOULD.
Bridge Engineer.

Manmad, 15-2-24.

C C18967

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the vacant post of Printing Machine Foreman in the North Western Railway Press on a salary of Rs. 90-5-120 with the usual privileges of railway service such as passes, leave and provident fund. Previous experience in a similar post is essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

C.F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores
N.W. Railway.

Moghalpura, Dated 11-2-24.

18966

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1923.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Jehangir N. Gomadia who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 22nd to March, 9th 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 17th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd February, 1924 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

C18970

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will go IN STATE from the Secretariat to the Town Hall on the evening of Monday, the 18th instant, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 4-30 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Town Hall:—

Mayo Road South of Churchgate Street
Churchgate Street (West).
Esplanade Road in the vicinity of Flora Fountain.
Churchgate Street (East).
Elphinstone Circle.

This order is made under Section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

P.A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 16th Feb., 1924.

C18976

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Public Auctions will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 21st Feb. 1924, at 6-30 p.m., for the purpose of auctioning the following for the year 1924-1925:—

(1) Right of collecting fees from the Khar Market.
(2) Right of Collecting fees from the Town Fish Market.
(3) Right of collecting fees from the paved open space in front of Pitalwalla's Chawl.
(4) Right of collecting flowers from the Municipal tank on the east of the Prince's Avenue.
(5) Right of collecting dung from the Municipal stable at Chimbai.

Those who are desirous of taking the above mentioned contracts are requested to be present at the time of auction.

The conditions of the contracts can be inspected at the Storekeeper's office.

The successful bidder shall have to deposit on the spot 10 per cent of his bid for the due fulfilment of his undertaking to carry out the contracts.

The Sanitary Committee shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 15th Feb. 1924.

18978

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (a) SUPPLYING ELECTRIC LIGHTS and WIRING LIGHT and FAN POINTS and (b) SUPPLYING ELECTRIC FANS, during the year 1924-25, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 27th day of February 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, M.B. Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T.K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

C18969

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYEBALLI ABDULALLI RANJIWALA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 25-27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (149) one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1/3540 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4016 and Street No. 203 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Mahomedan Street, otherwise called Rippon Road, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Lookmanji and on or towards the South by the property of Chandrasen Dwarkadas.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1924.

MANTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18961

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SIDICK NOORMAHOMED, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Cutlery Merchant. ..... Deceased,

BAI FATMABAI, daughter of Sidick Noormahomed of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Baria Building, Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 8th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18975

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXUMIBAI, widow of Papaya Jeeyer Swami alias Laxmibai Damaya, widow of Papaya Jeer Swami alias Laxumbai, widow of Papaya Jiar Swami alias Laxumibai, widow of Papaya Juyar Swami alias Bai Lakshamibai, widow of Pappaya Jayashiwa, of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased,

SADANAND PAPAYA SWAMI and MADHAV PAPAYA SWAMI both of Bombay Telegu Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery and the latter an Accountant in the employ of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., both residing in House No. 35, 10th Lane, Kamathipura, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C18971

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANDSUKHGOWRI, widow and sole executrix of the last Will and Testement of Dr. MAGANLAL MANECKLAL DARU, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage tenements bunglows thereon together with the stables coach houses servant quarters and other buildings compound trees etc., situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road in the Cantonment of Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, Zilla Poona, and bearing No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road known as Elphinestone Road, on or towards the West by the public Road known as the East Street, on or towards the North by the Public Road and on or towards the South by Bungalow No. 7 and which said premises are now occupied by a Government Officer as a tenant.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1924.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18962

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & Ors. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standing Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly, consisting of three-pieces of Government land, but now forming one piece of land partly of Sanadi Tenure and partly land newly assessed with the messuage tenement or chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 144, 144, 2906, 2639, 2906, 2639, New Nos. 9881, 9651, A/9881, A/9651, 16702, A/16702, Old Survey Nos. 2846, 2757, 2846, 2757, 2756, 2756, and New Survey Nos. 1/4145, 2/4145, 3/4145 and 4/4145 and Cadastral Survey No. 1404, Byculla Division, containing by admeasurement 1364 square yards bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 499, 500, 501, Street Nos. 517 at 529 and at 6 and 531-543 upper Duncan Road and bounded on the North by Duncan Road Cross Lane, South formerly by the property of Memon Peer Mahomed Hamad and now of Meghji Mulji, East by a Public Sweeper's passage and West by Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18955

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SPECIAL QUALITY AND MILNER'S SAFES, JOHN NESBITT & CO'S YARN TESTING MACHINE, OLIVER, REMINGTON AND YOST TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC CEILING AND TABLE FANS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OFFICE CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Receivers of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of the "Oriental Buildings" above the Bank of India, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, the entire office furniture by Benjamin Roberts and other known makers etc., of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co, comprising glass door office cupboards, panel door cupboards, record and bookstands, writing tables, roll top writing tables, revolving and plain office chairs, set of panel door office cupboards, John Nesbitt & Co's yarn testing machine, Oliver, Remington and Yost typewriters, copying press with tables, Godrej special quality and Milner's safes, partition screens, reclining sofas, electric ceiling and table fans, lights, letter scales, railings, cash boxes, telephone room, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

EXAMINER PRESS, BUILDING.
Meadows St., Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF THEATRICAL COMPANIES.

By the order of Mortgagees in Possession, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nav Nihalsingh, Proprietor of the Albert Theatrical Coy. of Punjab, Messrs. MOOSA BROS., will sell by Public Auction on 18th inst. MONDAY, at 4 p.m. sharp at Poona, Balliwalla Theatre, Bhawani Peth, the following Theatrical goods, in one lot.

All the attractive scenes, sceneries, Dresses, and all other Theatrical requisites.

The above will be open for inspection two days before the sale at Poona.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale.

The undersigned will take private offers.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS ALSO ENGLISH INLAND AND JACOBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT CHESTERFIELD SUITS PERSIAN CARPETS H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ICE BOX GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the surplus household furniture at Jar Will, Wodhouse Road, opp. the Admiral's house on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) very valuable Jacobian style dining tables, chairs, side board, plain and carved chiffonier cabinets and silver show-cases by Robert Chesterfield suits, piano and its player with rollers, large corner cabinets, Electric ceiling and table fans, double mirror and paned almyrah, lady's chival dressing tables, chest of drawers, washhand table, meat safe step leder rich platedware etc.

Property of Pestonji H. J. Rustomji Barat-Law and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 2 CORNEGLIE ROAD OF QUEENS, NEAR CHURCH GATE STATION.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public Auction made-to-order highly polished Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano by known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror, back side-board, dinner wagon, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror, back drawingroom cabinets, show-case German make cottage piano, gramophone, office writing table, book-case file, cabinet music teapoys, single and double iron ders, mirror and panell almyrah, oval mirror, chival dressing able and chest drawer, shaving stands, hatstands, towel horse marble top tables, electric lamps, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property of Capt. D. P. Sandilands of Royal Army Service Corps and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, February, 1924, at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 13/17, Case No. 196, Memonwada Cross Road.

Building Street No. 97/101, 62, 64, 68, 64A, 855A, 84-88, 90-92, Case Nos. 201, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311, 1st, Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street No. 20C, 20D, Case No. 12, Mazagon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 19th February, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods.

91 bales Brown Paper, Pencil sharpeners, cut pieces samples, Cast Iron, Bundles Bamboos, Films, Enamelware 18 packages Asphalt, Telegraph Poles, Wire Rope, Toys, Art Flowers, Electric Batteries, Firecrackers, Carraway Seeds, Chemicals, Iron Bars, Printing Papers, Broken Tiles, Window Glass, Ganpati Idols, 19 Heaps Timber and Teak sleepers lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagon, will be sold at sale warehouse, so intending purchasers, may inspect the same before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 18th February, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at their rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

10 bales Yeotmal Cotton R. R. No. 100 dated 11-12-23.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MORTGAGOR'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Rehmatbai, widow of Mahomedally Dawoodji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Abdoolhoosein the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd April 1923, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on Doctor Street within the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty seven square yards and one half of another square yard registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 1332 New No. 5484, Old Survey No. 1121 and New Survey No. 4221 and Cadastral Survey No. 4178 of Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7095 Street No. 239 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Doctor Street, on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Abdool Hoosein Moola Abdoolally, on the South by the Party Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their Office at Usuf Building, Church-gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.

Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Franconia, Nelson, New York via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Feb. 17.

Borneo Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Kondelkirk, De Kemp, Rangoon.
Clan Sinclair, Neill, Calicut.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
Wimbield, Brooks, Calcutta.
Ulia, Warden, Kobe.
Silvio Pellico, Vercovich, Trieste.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Moji Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Ahmedi:—The H. S. Saoostri's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1331 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Franconia:—The American Tourists steamer Franconia, 12184 tons, Captain G. W. Nelson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York via Colombo, with the American Tourists.

S. S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, 4262 tons, Captain J. Kojima sailed from harbour yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kondelkirk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Kondelkirk, 3633 tons, Captain De Kemp, sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3291 tons, Captain G. A. Neill, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calicut, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ulla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ulla, 3426 tons, Captain J. Warden, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Silvio Pellico:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Silvio Pellico, 3453 tons, Captain V. Vercovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste with a general cargo.

S. S. Badaapur:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Badarpur, 4549 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 16.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—662 cwts oil cakes, E J Dann, 397 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

Per Marseilles:—400 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 16 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 1 bale raw silk, Cox's Shipping Agency.

For Constantinople:—30 cwts Mendhi Powder, S A Misree.

For Barcelona:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Warlenfel for Hamburg:—20 cwts Cachew nuts, Volwart Bros, 176 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram, 4 cwts Indian Gum, Dojee Damodar, 112 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 58 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram, 165 bales raw cotton Lukmanjee Ibrahimjee, 275 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbells, 55 bales raw cotton Arjun Khimjee.

For Rotterdam:—119 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 35 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S. S. Antwerp:—376 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros:—110 bales raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee, 201 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Howard for Dunkirk:—680 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 453 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For New York:—82 bales Sheep skin Tanned, M M and Co, 20 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co, 10 bales cotton yarn, Consolidated Mills Co, 200 cwts Myrabollams, J Vickajee, 2002 cwts Myrabollams, J Vickajee.

S. S. Nile for Philadelphia:—68 bales wool, Shamjee Mal.

For New York:—800 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 4000 cwts castor seed, Rally Bros.

S. S. Koranna for Middlesbro:—1850 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay.

S. S. King Frederick for Hull:—81 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady, 1000 cwts Myrabollams, Vishnu Bhorker.

S. S. Mantua for London:—5005 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas, 15 cwts, Gum Vomica seeds, P Gajanan and Co.

S. S. Longfield, for Dunkirk:—55 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 935 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Leith:—2000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamad.

S. S. Armeston for Hongkong:—126 cwts Red Raisins Manuka, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Jeypore for Kobe:—509 bales raw cotton, G Dossa and Co, 200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Maji Maru for Napiki 1000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 400 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin, 1500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi:—1500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osoka:—100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—600 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Sicilia for Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—10 cwts Gum Arabic T Hormasjee, 12 cwts Almonds, T Hormasjee.

S. S. Ula for Kobe:—43 bales raw cotton, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 16.

S. S Koundekirk from Hamburg, Agent E D Sassoon:—832 bales paper, 98 cases Petroleum Stoves, 51 cases Enamel ware, 80 cases Boric Acid, 349 D/s Magnesium Chloride, 26 cases Calcium Chloride, 250 cases Beer, 250 slates, 18 cases card Boards, 23 cases Steelware, 18 cases Trimmings, 120 slate Pencils, 102 kegs Brown sugar of Lead, 50 kegs Borax Crystal, 192 D/s Sodium Sulphide, 100 D/bvs Epsom Salt, 20 cases Tin spoons, 350 bdles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—75 cases Eware Tiles, 162 cases Glue 20 cases Syrup, 90 cks Dry Earth Colours, 108 cases Dry Earth Colours, 60 cks Reduced white zinc, 33 crates Abestos Cement Sheet, 1200 bgs Dog spikes, 736 Pcs Steel plates, 2724 Pcs Steel bars, 398 bdles steel bars, 635 Pcs steel Tecks.

From Rotterdam:—781 bgs Farina, 40 cases Cocoat, 216 cases Cheese, 62 cases Beer, 22 D/s Beer, 160 cases Spent Clove stems, 2452 bdles Glastubes, 451 Pcs Glastubes, 34 cases Iron ware, 200 cks Bichromate of Potash, 252 cks Sulphate of Alumina, 100 bgs Sulphate of Alumina, 10 cks Pencils, 30 bales Potato flour, 135 kegs Paint White, 80 D/s Stiff Paint, 40 boxes Glow Lamps, 73 cases Glow Lamps, 26192 Pcs and bdles Steel bars 259 cases aniline dyes, 173 bales Paper, 459 rolls Roofing Paper, 34 cases Umbrella frames, 6 cases Rare crany, 240 bales Straw Boards, 10 cases Coloured Paper 17 cases Silk goods, 11 cases Velvet, 75 D/bgs Rivets, 355 D/bgs Bolts and Nuts, 125 Pcs Tubes, 56 bgs Screws, 2038 bdles Steel Squares, 2136 Pcs Steel Squares, 2947 Pcs Steel Flats, 1839 bdles Steel Flats, 1339 bdles Steel Flats, 1599 Steel Rounds, 2300 bdles Steel Sheets, 660 bdles Steel Rods.

From Karachi:—404 bgs wheat Flour, 301 bgs Potatoes, 48 bales Cotton F P, 300 bgs Wheat flour Sojee, 500 bgs Rice, 85 bgs Goojar.

S. S. Arunzoneston from Mauritium, Agent A. Nemazee and Coff—10510 bgs White sugar, 8 cases said to contain Indian currency notes value Rs. 39,00,000 (Thirty nine lakhs only).

From Durban:—3003 tons Coal.

S. S. Badarpoor from Calcutta, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—30 D/s Paint.

From Rangoon:—1703625 L Gallons Kerosine oil, 583 cases Kerosine oil, 81 cases Lubricating oil, 1943 cks, Lubricating oil, 7145 cases Candles, 592 beg Paraffin ware.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. & REPORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Cotton:—The Census Report of consumption for the month of December was again a surprise for those who had been counting on evidence of sharp curtailment of mill operations. Five months of the season are now behind us, with only 150,000 Bales decrease in American consumption, while exports show an increase of 400,000 bales for the same period. Details of the situation in America on January 1st are as follows:—

	1923-24		1922-23	
Stocks on hand August 1:				
In consuming establishments.	1,089,230		1,218,388	
In public storage & compresses	933,689		1,488,165	
Elsewhere (estimated)	60,000	2,087,919	125,000	2,831,553
Ginned to Dec. 31		9,807,138		9,597,330
Imports to Dec. 31		69,808		161,604
Total counted supply to Dec. 31		11,964,865		12,590,487
Consumption to Dec. 31	2,510,472		2,662,204	
Exports to Dec. 31	3,295,689	5,806,161	2,891,853	5,554,057
Stocks in America Jan. 1.....		6,158,704		7,036,430
Ginned after Jan. 1 (Bureau est. 10,081,000)	273,862		131,976	
Imports after Jan. 1.....	250,000		308,350	
City crop, errors, etc	150,000	673,862	579,405	1,019,731
Total supply for Jan.-July.....		6,832,566		8,056,161
Consumption Jan.-July.....	?		4,002,506	
Exports Jan.-July.....	?		1,930,736	
Burnt entire season	?		35,000	5,968,242
Stocks on hand July 31.....		2,087,919		

It will be seen that if the offtake for the balance of the season should be the same as last year, the carryover on American soil on July 31st would be 864,000 bales, while if it continues to show 5 per cent more than last year, the carryover will be little more than half a million bales. Statistically there is nothing on which to base bearish arguments

If we turn to the general trade outlook, a broad view would appear to confirm the deductions from the statistical showing. Of course, there can never be complete unanimity of opinion and there are still many predictions of mill curtailment, just as there have been for many weeks, and there are still many predictions of mill curtailment, just as there have been for many weeks, and there are still many complaints of poor trade in face of prosperous conditions in practically every section of the country. We believe the preponderance of indications is decidedly that the domestic retail demand for cotton goods will continue unabated until curtailed by exhaustion of stocks, or materially higher price levels.

As against the bullish arguments based on this year's scant supplies, there has been growing for some time a belief that the price ideas for the summer would be modified by the wide discount at which new crop cotton could be brought and the volume of selling of new crops that would be attracted by the expectations of a large acreage. The inadvisability of taking such a stand too early in the season, however, has been shown by a sudden advance in October contracts of practically a cent a pound in one day on reports that crop preparations were being delayed by too much rain in many sections. We think it entirely too early to initiate the annual crop-killing campaign, however, and only refer to this incident as an example of the nervousness that is certain to rule for many months in connection with the outlook for next year when the world will start with bare shelves.

As to the European outlook, there have been so many waves of optimism since the armistice leading only to a succession of disappointments that forecasts should only be attempted very cautiously, but it looks to us as if a turn for the better might be seen in the near future. With Germany down and out and ready to seize any helping hand, and with France the victor as to the Ruhr, but on the verge of financial ruin, the moment seems propitious for the intervention of the "common sense business commission" and the attainment of some initial "modus vivendi" that may lead to real results in due course. In England the fear of labor party government seems to be less acute, with evidence that moderation may after all result in a stable and reasonable business administration, with one result the prompt resumption of trade with Russia.

Notwithstanding the poor action of the market at times and the occasional weak spells like that of yesterday, we feel that operations should continue to be on the constructive side of the market, but buying only on such declines and accepting reasonable profits for the present.

Coffee:—The market has been rather erratic, but in the main with a good undertone on Brazilian and European buying. Some of this is supposed to be on belief in a small crop for 1924-25, some Santos estimates being around 7,000,000 bags. New York prices are gradually nearing replacement parity and as long as Brazil controls the monthly supply that tendency will continue; a logical further effect of the success of the policy, if followed by a small crop, would be premiums on the distant positions instead of discounts.

Sugar:—The market has shown considerable activity with heavy Cuban buying, which had the effect of advancing the market to a level that permitted quite large transactions in the actual. With the filling of the immediate demand, the excess offerings have left the undertone quite poor, notwithstanding continued support of March contracts. General sentiment is bullish and as Europe seems willing to compete freely in Cuba for the actual, there would not seem to be room for much decline.

The Chicago Market.—The general undertone has been good and Wheat has been fairly firm notwithstanding considerable profit taking. There seems to be a broadening mill demand and opinions have been modified recently by the way Liverpool has acted after all the talk of huge marketings of the world's Wheat at low prices. It is argued that if they can stand the pressure as the world's great free market, there should be little fear of our protected domestic markets not being able to take care of our own supply, which is not sufficiently heavy to make export outlets imperative. It looks as if scalping purchases on breaks would result favourably.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Feb March Sellers 33
July Sellers 27/6
July Sept. Sellers 26/3
Fine Wht Java C. & F. Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 26/7
Tone—Sellers Stop holding Steadily

METALS.

	London, Feb. 15.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 7/8
Copper Braziers	„ 84
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter Nominal	„ 30 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	232 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay Feb. 16. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb.16 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	78 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 15.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 15
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 13 7/8
Tone—Steadier after quiet.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..		
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 3/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 3/4	0	13	3
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1	14	6
Jaapn ..	..No. 42/2	2	2	0
Japan ..	..No. 20	1	2	9
Japan ..	..No. 32	1	10	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 16

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 15, 1924.

Cotton	24619	Bales
Wheat	8394	Owts.
Linseed	6659	„
Rape, etc	8525	„
Gingellyseed	5102	„
Poppyseed	364	
Groundnuts	886	„
Castorseed	4902	„
Rice	2441	„
Myrabollams	3089	„
Cottonseed	32503	„
Mowrah	Nil	
Gram	4612	„
Juwar	2655	„
Masur	398	„
Barley	92	„
Bajri	548	„
Coal	2500	Tons

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

S C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 655.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 725.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 715.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 150½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 144¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 242.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 331.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.29.
London—Paris, Frcs 96.70.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.70.
London—Brussels, Frcs 113.00.
London—Rome, Liras 98.90.
London—Berlin, Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Feb. 16.
Tele. Transfers ..	1/5 3/32 Firm
Bar Gold .. £	.. ..
Bar Silver Spot ..	33 7/8 Steddy.

	London. Feb. 15.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 1/16 Steady
Bar Gold ..	— £ 4-16-0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot ..	— 33 7/8 Quiet.

	London, Feb. 15.
Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 3/4
Closing Tone of silver:—Little Indian Selling Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest, 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2
Bullion Shipments	£ 464,550

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 2/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	242
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	9687
„ „ „ Germany ..	..
„ „ „ Italy	9890
Stockholm	16.48
Christiania	32.33
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.74
Belgium	—
Athens	—

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 15.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ „	4 3/8
Sentes 5 per cent	22 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 15.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	62 7/8
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/8

	London, Feb. 15.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-4-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-15.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-15-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-15.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81-6.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81-8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-15.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Bar gold ready, s. 96.00.
Silver ready, d. 33.14.
Silver forward, d. 33-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India sold, China bought.

GOLD

Bombay, Feb. 16

Reody:—25—14—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 26—0—0 25—14—0 25—14—0
Faga 26—0—0 25—14—0 25—14—0
Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—6
Faga 0—6—0
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 16

Ready :—81—5—0
Vaida Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 81—12—0 .. 81—7—0 81—7—0
Fagan 83—2—0 .. 81—14—0 81—14—0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

A further heavy fall of 78 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on continued heavy long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 47 to 51 points down. The market declined on general selling and local long liquidation.

We are quite at a loss to understand the reason for the unexpected sharp decline in America, but from what we gather it seems that the actual break is due to continued pessimism owing to outside conditions being unfavourable, coupled with lack of confidence and general unrest. However, the markets show every sign of not only being extremely well liquidated, but also to a great extent to have drifted over to the "short" side. Even speculative operators outside the markets have recently been indulging in "Bear" sales, being influenced by the home political and labour situation, and the position at the moment is one of grave uncertainty.

Notwithstanding the present "bearish" outlook, we must not lose sight of the fact that the actual cotton situation is thoroughly sound and once the present gloominess subsides and confidence is restored, the strength of the statistical position will no doubt manifest itself. After all, circumstances latterly have caused much of the "long" account to be liquidated and it looks, in our opinion, as though the markets would now face little opposition to any upward movement. We consider purchases round about the present level will ultimately show a good margin of profits.

In accordance with further sharp decline reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 592, i.e., Rs. 12¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April-May. The prices after going down by a rupee advanced steadily to Rs. 587 on Bull operators' buying. Since then, on selling by Offices the rate declined to Rs. 595 and closed steady at Rs. 598 on Marwari jobbers' buying. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 596 and closed steady at Rs. 601 on buying by Offices and Marwari Shroffs.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 575; and improving by a rupee, declined to Rs. 574¼ on selling by Offices. The values then gradually recovered to Rs. 578 on buying by a prominent European Exporter, the same being the rate quoted at 4 p.m. whilst Oomra May opening at Rs. 580 advanced to Rs. 582 on Offices' buying. The rate after giving way to Rs. 581, on selling by several other Commission Houses, closed steady at Rs. 583. F. G. M. G. Bengal March and May was nominally quoted at Rs. 518 and Rs. 523 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal, whilst sellers were not inclined to part with their stocks at lower rates, and only about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	601
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..	521
Fully Good Bengal ..	May. ..	527
Fine Oomra	March.	582 1/2
Fine Oomra	May.	587

	Liverpool, Feb. 15. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp..	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans spot quiet	1824
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	22.90
New York, 11 a.m. Mar ..	31.83
(As known in Liverpool May .. at closing time)	32.10

Taji Mandi
Maha 1—10—0
Fagon 1—6—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 66-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

	London, e. 15.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 72, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern Bank 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 686, Bradbury 450, Century 343/12, Cent. India 468/12, Colaba Land 156/4, Coorla 135 xd, Crescent 228/12, Dawn 550, Edw. Sassoon 217/8, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 785, Finlay 630, Gokak 113/12, Ind. Bleaching 180, Ind. Malwa 393/12, Jamshed Mfg. 450, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 232/8, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Kohinoor 1275, Madhowji 245, Meyer Sassoon 160, Morarji 3000 xd, New Great 485, Pabani 337/8, Pearls 523/12, Phoenix 442/8, Shapurji 318/12, Simplex 311/4, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 468/12, Tata Mill 300 and Vishnu Cotton 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 226, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N. I. 75 n, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/6, B. Tramway 88/12, B. Steam 90, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni ord 81/4, Katni def 202/8, New India Insur. 14, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Iron ord 27, Tata Iron def 105, Tata Hydro 685 xd and Scindia Steam 7/11.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £10,100,000. No change.
Public Deposits £14,500,000 Dec. £1,300,000.
Other Deposits £104,400,000 Inc. £200,000.
Government Securities £44,800,000 Dec. £2,000,000.
Other Securities £60,400,000 Inc. £100,000.
Notes and Gold £22,600,000 Dec. £600,000.
The Bank Reserve is 19 per cent of the Liabilities.

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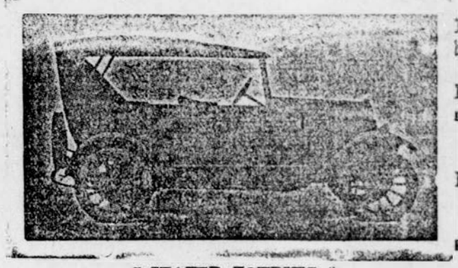

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Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

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Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

New Orleans 10 a.m.	July ..	30.68
	Mar. ..	32.05
„ „ „ „	May. ..	31 54
	Liverpool, Feb. 16. To-day's prices.	
	Mar. ..	17.37—64
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	May ..	17.49—57
	July ..	17.14—53
	Oct. ..	15.35—35
	Liverpool Feb. 15. To-day's prices.	
	Mar. ..	18.01—51
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	May ..	18.06—49
	July ..	17.67—47
	Oct. ..	15.70—34

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb 15.

Total Actual Export	5,000
„ Forwarded	68,000
„ Imports	46,000
„ Stock	879,000
Actual Weekly Sales	36,000
Water Twist	2/3
Printers Cloth	48/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	4,000
„ „ to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York March ..	31.00
„ „ „ May.. ..	31.25
„ „ „ July ..	30.07
„ „ „ Oct. ..	26.90
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	31.38
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	31.28
„ „ „ May ..	30.76
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 1/4
Silver U. S. mined	65

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 15 To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan. ..	31.10—78
	Mar. ..	3 .5—80
	May ..	3 .07—45
	July ..	29.90—30

New York, Feb. 15.

Week's Receipt of Cotton at U. S Ports	104,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
„ „ to France and Cont	86,000
„ „ to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	858,000
at Interior Ports ..	851,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 16 To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	31.10+10
	May ..	31.45+20
	July ..	30.30+23
	Oct. ..	26.90—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good.	11 90
„ „ Fully Good	12.30
„ „ Fine	13 0
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.85
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	13 35
„ „ „ Fine	13.85
M. G. Broach, Good	14.45
„ „ Fully Good	15 35
„ „ Fine	16.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16 To-day's Prices

Months		
February	.. ..	—
March	.. ..	17.48—53
April	.. ..	—
May	.. ..	17.57—49
June	.. ..	—
July	.. ..	17.20—47
August	.. ..	—
September	.. ..	—
October	.. ..	15 44—36
November	.. ..	—
December	.. ..	—
January	.. ..	—
February	.. ..	—
Egyptions. March.	.. ..	21.15
„ May.	.. ..	21 25
„ July.	.. ..	21 50
„ Nov.	.. ..	20.00

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 15. To-day's Price

Months	
February	17.81+40
March	18.01—51
April	18.02—50
May	18.06—49
June	17.96—48
July	17.67—47
August	17.00—39
September	16.42—35
October	15.70—34
November	15.45—32
December	15.32—30
January	15 25—29
February	15.12—62
Tone:—Irregular	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15 To-day's Price

Months	
February	21.50—42
March	21.60—41
April	21.67—41
May	21.73—42
June	21.71—42
July	21.85—43
August	21.45—43
September	21.05—43
October	20.65—35
November	20.30—30
December	20.00—10
January	20.00—30

WHEAT

London, Feb. 15

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs F/M
Paid Sellers 43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—64 lbs F/M
Paid Sellers 42/6
AUSTRALIAN:—F. Inactive .. 46/—
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers .. 32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/J Buyers Easier 44
Tone:—Dull freely offered.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 16 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 14 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 10 0
Mowrassed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 15 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	7 0 9	
Linseed A/M	12 15 9	
Groundnut M/	72 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M	15 14 0	—
Gujarat castor seed vishak	69 4 0	—

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 15.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A /M Sellers. .. .. £ 20
Tone—Firm but quiet—Buyers not disposed to pay advance prices asked
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net
„ Months Jan./Apr. Value .. 41/9
„ Sellers. etc. May/Aug. Value .. 38/9

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 A/M paid quiet trade.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 1/8 F/M.
Castorseed Bombay £24 F/M Hull firm.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £45.
Cotton Oil Egyptian £44.
Rapeseed Toria £19½ F/M Liverpool.
Rapeseed Real Bold Ferozepore 18 3/8. M/A Dunkirk.
Rape Oil crushed naked ex-mill 40½.
Maize Yellow Calcutta £41½ J/F.
Gingelly seed 15 per cent 26½ J/F.
Poppyseed Bombay 23 J/F.
Linseed firm, Cottonseed easier, Linseed Oil steady, Wheat quiet, Rice quiet.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

CITY POLICE (2) BEAT I. L. I. (1).

Taking advantage of a holiday, the League Committee played off two matches, beginning the "B" Division game between the City Police and I. L. I. at 4-30 p.m. In spite of the early commencement the free sides were well lined with spectators. The Institute forwards took things seriously right from the start and threatened the Police goal but without any tangible effect. The Police forwards then pressed for a while and a very even game followed. Lynch Bless and Sharpe on the right and Littlewood in the centre were the most prominent attackers in the Police team. The last named plays excellent hockey and with a little more support from his erratic colleague infuse some combination in the Police team. Littlewood with a good run got past the I. L. I. defence, but his hard hit was well saved by the Institute custodian at the cost of a corner which proved abortive. Littlewood however was determined to have a goal and five minutes before the call of half-time netted the first goal. About ten minutes after the re-start, the Institute forwards after continued pressure equalized through their centre-forward, Gonsalves. The Policemen then severely tested the Institute defence and Littlewood again succeeded in netting another goal which won the game for them.

The teams were:—

City Police:—Naden; Willbond and Hewson; Paul, McKenzie and Twiss; Sharp, Lynch Bless, Littlewood, Gardiner and Cleres.

I. L. I.:—Couto; Pontes and J. Gonsalves; L. D'Sa, J Ferrao and Thomas de Souza; Damaceno, C. D'Lima Gonsalves, Andrew and Wilfred.

Referees:—Messrs. Davis and L. C. Smith.

RANGERS (2) DRAW WITH ORION (2).

The second game of the evening between the Rangers and the Orion Sporting Association provided better hockey and a keenly contested game was witnessed. The Orion stunned the Rangers by scoring immediately after the start and continued to press the Rangers for a considerable time. The Orion were decidedly a superior team and a win for them was anticipated by many. The Rangers however did not waste much time and set their forwards going. Pal, Sequeira and Cyril de Souza had some excellent chances to pass the ball to the centre, but having sent the ball too far ahead were unable to draw it back in time. C. D'Cunha, the Rangers' inside, left off a pass from P. D'Souza equalised and at lemon-time the teams stood on equal terms.

The second moiety was much more interesting, both teams striving hard to score the odd goal. Both goals were visited in turn and both sets of forwards had plenty of running about. The backs sent hard hits right across the fields while the forwards sent their shots either wide or over. After considerable tricky play the Orion succeeded in scoring through Carvalho. This ought to have decided the match, but the Orion were not able to guard their goal against the severe attack of the Rangers' forwards. In the last ten minutes, play was confined to the Orion area and De Burgh succeeded scoring the second goal for the Rangers.

The teams were:—

Rangers:—Coveney; Austin and Charles; Henon, Carten and H. Powell; De Burgh, P. Sequeira, P. D'Souza, D'Cunha and C D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. Matthew and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Bombay Pioneers vs. Y. M. C. A. (Proctor).

HINDU GYMKHANA GATHERING.

PRESENTS TO QUADRANGULAR TEAM.

On Sunday evening a large gathering assembled at the Hindu Gymkhana, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The occasion was utilised to distribute presents to the players of the Hindu teams which recently won the Quadrangular Cricket contest. Mr. Pupala entertained the gathering with some beautiful pieces on the violin.

At the outset Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the Secretary of the Prize Fund Committee, while congratulating the team for their great victory observed that the Hindu community had expressed their appreciation by liberally subscribing towards the fund which amounted to about Rs. 8,000. The Committee had decided to present each player with a Blazer (Swadeshi) a gold medal and purses of different value. Most of the players were present, but Naidu, S. S. Joshi, S. M. Joshi and Navle were unable to be present. The President in addressing the gathering related a few instances of the uphill task the Hindus had before them in the past. In a friendly match against the Aligarh team, he said, the Hindus had 435 runs to make which they did and 5 runs more, Pai contributing the excellent score of 150 runs. In the course of his speech he remarked that the Physical Culture department of the Gymkhana which was in the process of organization some time ago was being neglected and he would like to see that department re-organized. He confessed a keen interest in a Physical Culture League and proposed the formation of a Hindu Physical Culture League. He hoped that every one would take advantage of the Gymkhana and make full use of it in all sporting activities. He also referred to a belief outside that there was the caste-prejudice among the members of the Selection Committee of the Hindu team, but such a belief has now been thoroughly dispelled by the fact that P. Vithal skippered the Hindu team. Mrs. Mehta distributed the prizes.

In addition to the Blazers, gold medals and purses, the following prizes were given:—

Purse of Rs. 51 to S. M. Joshi from Mr. K. N. Yadekar.

Purses to Messrs. S. M. Joshi, P. Vithal and Pardeshi from the Morning Liberals.

Silver medals to Messrs. S. M. Joshi, P. Vithal, C. K. Naidu, K. G. Pardeshi and S. S. Joshi from the R. L. Trust Hostel.

After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The third annual Athletic meeting of the Catholic Gymkhana came off on Sunday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., presiding. The programme contained no less than 18 events, of which seven were championship events. Percy Powell who had carried off the "Mrs. Josephine Oliveira" Championship Cup last year retained his title by annexing five first places. Before distributing the prizes to the successful competitors Mr. Guider in a short speech congratulated the Managing Committee for the success of the evening. He sympathised with those who like himself (in the Veterans' Race) did not obtain any prizes. He wished the Gymkhana every success in all their ventures. Mr. Oliveira thanked Mr. Guider for having kindly presided on the occasion. He hoped that Mr. Guider, though now retired would continue to take as much interest in the Gymkhana and Bombay Catholics as he had done till then. The assemblage dispersed with three hearty cheers for the President.

BOMBAY RACES, 5TH DAY.

RACING EXPERT.

Fulfilled his promise to his CLIENTS giving them in sequence and straight out the WINNERS of the MANSFIELD PLATE, TURF CLUB CUP, ECLIPSE STAKES, and BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Also the WINNERS of the MORLAND and TOWN PLATES, in addition to a WIN DOUBLE and a WIN TREBLE.

Racing Expert's

SELECTIONS can be had after 11 a.m. on Race Days.

Offices:—10, Club Road, BYCULLA, and CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor,) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Aston Villa one; Birmingham two, Middlesborough one; Blackburn one, Sheffield United one; Bolton W. four, Nottingham nil; Everton two, Chelsea nil; Huddersfield one, West Ham one; Manchester City two, Burnley two; Notts County one, Newcastle United nil; Sunderland nil, Liverpool nil; Tottenham one, Cardiff City one; West Brom one, Preston two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool nil, Barnsley two; Bristol City nil, Leeds United one; Coventry City two, Leicester C. four; Crystal Palace one, Stockport one; Derby County three, Manchester U. nil; Fulham one, Bradford City one; Hull City one, South Shields nil; Nelson nil, Bury five; The Wednesday one, Clapton Orient nil; Southampton one, Port Vale one; Stoke one, Oldham Athletic one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Charlton three, Brentford one; Gillingham one, Bournemouth nil; Merthyr Town one, Bristol Rovers one; Millwall four, Northampton three; Newport C. nil, Brighton nil; Norwich City three, Portsmouth one; Plymouth nil, Luton Town nil; Queen's Park one, Reading four; Swansea T. one, Aberdare nil; Swindon T. nil, Exeter City one; Watford four, Southend United one.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Wigan Borough four, Barrow nil; Bradford one, Accrington one; Chesterfield five, Hartlepools one; Crewe one, Tranmere one; Darlington three, Ashington two; Doncaster two, New Brighton nil; Lincoln City three, Durham City one; Rochdale nil, Welverhampton nil; Rotherham three, Halifax T. two; Southport one, Walsall one; Wrexham one, Grimsby Town one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hibernians two, Dundee nil; Morton two, Falkirk one; Raith Rovers one, Aberdeen nil; the match between Rangers and Kilmarnock was postponed; St. Mirren four, Motherwell nil; Third Lanark nil, Clyde nil; Ayr United one, Partick Thistle one; Celtic one, Queen's Park nil; Clydemank nil, Airdrieonians one; Hamilton one, Hearts three.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCHES.

In the International Football match at Cardiff to-day Wales beat Scotland by two goals to nil.

LATER.

The weather was fine and there was a record attendance of 30,000 when Wales met Scotland to-day. There was plenty of thrilling play during the opening half, but cleverness of the respective defences prevented any scoring. After fifteen minutes in the second half W. Davies finished a fine run with a splendid goal. Thereafter, the Welshmen took command and towards the end of the play L. Davies scored a goal in the course of a melee in the front of the Scotland goal. Wales thus won the match by 2 goals to nil.

In the football match at Crystal Palace to-day Corinthians beat Navy by 4 goals to 1.

Paris.—At the International Triengular Football Tournament here to-day the British Army beat the French Army by three goals to one.—Reuter.

RUGGER MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches:—

Aberavon seventeen, Bath three; Birkenhead Park eleven, Liverpool five; Blackheath sixteen, Cambridge University nine; the match between Bradford and Manchester was postponed; Torquay nil, Devonport Services sixteen; Leicester thirteen, Cardiff nil; London Welsh fourteen, Oxford and Cambridge Welsh fourteen; the match between Oxford University and Harlequins was scratched; Richmond eight, Army twenty-seven; Bristol twenty-six, London Scottish three; Pontypool five, Cross Keys five; Penfotenhans three, Edinburgh Acads nil; Westonians nil, Glasgow Acads twenty-two; Glasgow High School forty-six, Royal High School nil; Gloucester eleven, Llanelly eight; London Hospital nil, Roselyn Park forty-seven; Guy's Hospital sixteen, Portsmouth United Services three; Swansea three, Newport eight; Old Merchant Taylors three, St. Bart's Hospital nine.

At the Bradford County Championship the re-play resulted as follows:—

Yorkshire six, Cumberland twenty-one.—Reuter.

LETTER TO H. E. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Secretary, Strike Settlement Committee, has written the following letter, dated the 16th instant to the Private Secretary, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Government House, Bombay.

"Sir,—I am asked by the President of the Committee appointed at a public meeting of mill workers held on 31st January 1924 to request His Excellency to be so good as to receive the Committee who are anxious to personally urge upon His Excellency the danger of further delay in the intervention of Government for settling the workmen's claim for bonus. The belief of the workmen that they are entitled to the bonus, is amply proved by the suffering they have already undergone. Their exemplary conduct throughout all this time must excite the sympathy of His Excellency and the Committee is quite confident that His Excellency's intervention will meet with the most cordial approbation of the people of Bombay.

In case His Excellency is pleased to see the Committee shall be obliged if you will kindly give me a day's notice so that I may be in a position to communicate with the members of the Committee.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

It has been finally decided to hold the seventh Gujerat Political Conference in Borsad. 15th, 16th and 17th of April are the days fixed for the Conference. Enlistment of the members of the Reception Committee has begun from the 16th February, 1924. The first meeting of the members of the Reception Committee will be held on 2nd March 1924.

The forms will be sent to the Secretaries of the Taluka Samities of Kaira District. The fee for a member of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5.

An Allahabad message says:—

The Jain Mahila Sabha held its annual sittings at Allahabad. Shrimati Brijbala (Arrah) Presided. Shrimatis Majanbai (Bombay) Chandabai (Arrah) appreciated the donations received.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR THE SESSION.

The following is the agenda for the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, at 2 p.m.

I.—Oaths or Affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown.

II.—Election of the Deputy President.

III.—Nomination of four Chairmen by the President.

IV.—Questions and answers.

V.—Introduction of Budget for the year 1924-25.

VI.—General discussion of the Budget.

VII.—Demands for grants and motions to reduce or omit grants.

VIII.—Supplementary estimates for the year 1923-24.

IX.—Governments bills.

(1) Bill No. I of 1924 (A Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—*First Reading.*

(2) Bill No. II of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879)—*First Reading.*

(3) Bill No. III of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888) *First Reading.*

(4) Bill No. V of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886)—*First Reading.*

(5) Bill No. VI of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915) —*First Reading.*

(6) Bill No. VII of 1924 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act ,1920)—*First Reading.*

(7) Bill No. VIII of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1887)—*First Reading.*

(8) Bill No. IX of 1924 (A Bill to amend the Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922—*First Reading.*

(9) Bill No. X of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901)—*First Reading.*

(10) Bill No. XI of 1924 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920)—*First Reading.*

X.—Election of Non-official members of the Committee on public accounts for the year 1924-25.

XI.—Motion to appoint a Finance Committee for 1924-25 and election of Non-official Members.

XII.—Discussion of matters of general public interest.*

Among the resolutions to be moved are the following in the order of priority determined by ballot:—

MR. H. B. SHIVDASANI.

"The Council recommends to Government that for the better conduct of the criminal and revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency the following changes should be made:—

(1) Revenue officers should exercise no powers under the laws relating to crimes.

(2) Commissionerships should be abolished.

(3) Prant officers, that is, sub-divisional officers, should be abolished, the Collector being given a personal assistant where necessary.

(4) The number of mamlatdars ,or mukhtyarkars) should be reduced by one-half, each mamlatdar (or mukhtyarkar) being put in charge of two talukas and the pay and prospects of mamlatdars be improved.

(5) The number of talatis be reduced by one-half and their pay and prospects be improved, and resiances in their charges be made compulsory."

"The Council recommends to Government that in view of their failure to perform their primary duty of protecting the life and property of the subjects committed to their charge, Government be pleased to give compensation to those people of Borsad and Anand talukas who have suffered injuries to life and property at the hands of the dacoits."

"The Council recommends to Government that the punishment of flogging should not be inflicted on prisoners undergoing sentence in a jail for offences or breaches of jail rules committed by them except in accordance with an order passed by a First Class Magistrate after holding a regular and proper inquiry."

MR. R. G PRADHAN.

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of some elected members of this Council, some officials and some experts be appointed to make the fullest enquiry into the economic condition of the people of this Presidency and to report on the measures to be adopted for the intensive development both of agriculture and industrial with view to raising that condition."

"That the Honourable the Preisdent of this Council be requested to communicate, on behalf of the Council, to the Right Honourable Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Leader of the British Labour Party, a message of congratulations upon his own appointment to the highest office under the Crown and upon the accession for the first time of the Labour Party to office."

MR. G. B. PRADDHAN.

"This Council recommends to Government that the scale of pay suggested by the Honourable Messrs. Sathe and Paranjpye for teachers in the primary schools in the report of the committee appointed to advise Government in the mater of the revision of their salaries be brought into force immediately and that the teachers serving in the island of Salsette, Kalyan and Bassein towns should get an allowance of 20 per cent of their salaries owing to the dearness of living in those places."

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the great hardship caused to the inhabitants of Dharavi Island by the absence of a bridge on the Ambavni creek provision should be made in the budget of this year by a supplementary grant for the construction of such a bridge at Gorai."

MR. GORDHANDAS I. PATEL.

"This Council recommends that adequate compeinsation be given to those persons (or their relatives) who have suffered injuries to life and property at the hands of the dacoits within recent times in Borsad and Anand talukas."

RAO SAHEB D. P. DESAI.

"This Council recommends to Government not to put in force any recommendations for enhancement of land revenue without the sanction of the Council."

"This Council recommends to Government that rewards be given to all the families of those informants who have been murdered by outlaws in the Kaira district within recent times."

MR. W. S. MUKADAM.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government of Bombay should forthwith withdraw from all participation in the Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924."

Mr. V. A. DABHOLKAR.

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrates be fixed at Rs. 1,000 —50—1,500."

KHAN SAHEB A. M. MANSURI.

"That this Council recommends to Governnor in Council that the Act No. XLII of 1923 (an Act to make provision for the better management of Wakf property and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties) be made applicable to the Presidency of Bombay."

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

"That this Council r commends to Government that all ancient mosques and nauseleums in Ahmednagar city and district, which are being utilised by Government, or by non-Mahomedan bodies by permission of Government for secular purposes, should be vacated and handed over to the Manomedan community on codition that they may be used for religious purposes for which they were originally erected by their founders and donors."

DR. M. M. MEHTA.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all prisoners must be allowed the benefit of the advice of their own medical attendants if they ask for such advice."

MR. N. E. NAVLE.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of official and non-official members of this Council, with a non-official majority, be appointed to consider the most suitable method or methods of fixing the anna-valuation of crops."

MR. K. F. NARIMAN,

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to remove the bar against the entry of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman into India."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used in any of the departments of the local Government or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

MR. A. N. SURVE.

"This Council recommends to Government to adopt the principle of reservation of seats in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay City in favour of the backward communities and the depressed classes."

MR. M. K. DIXIT.

"That this Council recommends to Government that the remaining period of supersession of the Surat municipality be remitted, and that the municipality be restored to the people of Surat forthwith."

"That this Council recommedns to Government that Surat be excluded from the operation of the Primary Education Act till the Surat municipality is restored to the people."

"That this Council recommends to Government that the divisions of the Surat district made under the Cotton Transport Act by the Cotton Committee should be reconsidered and rearranged, due regard being given to the complaints raised from various quarters."

MR. S. S. DEV.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint forthwith a small committee with a clear non-official majority to take evidence to determine the causes of the discontent prevailing among the khatedars in the Mulshi Petha whose lands are being acquired for the Nila Mula project and to report thereon."

MR. G. M. KALBHOR.

"This Council recommends that the work of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar may be stopped till the claims of agriculturists whose lands are going to be sunk are paid."

MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all necessary steps be immediately taken to make local self-government in the Presidency wholly and completely autonomous."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all political prisoners convicted or under trial in this Presidency for offences not involving violence to person or property should be released."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that they should frame regulations entitling all the members of the Legislative Council to inspect all prisons in the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all political prisoners convicted for offences not involving violence to person or property should henceforth be treated as first class misdemeanants.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar being unnecessary, inexpedient and expensive, it should forthwith be discontinued."

MR. J. K. MEHTA.

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government of Bombay should withdraw all participation in the forthcoming Empire Exhibition."

MR. NATARAJAN ON ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. K. Natarajan has been the target of two vehement articles in your issues of the 14th. Neither of your correspondents seems to have attended the meeting referred to therein. Their comments are based on the newspaper report. One should have thought that when a public leader, of established repute for 'purity and sincerity,' like Mr. Natarajan is subjected to criticism, the least that could be expected of such a critic is fuller information than what is reported of proceedings of meetings in daily papers. The injustice becomes the more striking when we remember that the report in the "Chronicle" has been unusually meagre in regard to the speech of Mr. Natarajan, who generally receives more attention. All that Mr. Natarajan wished to emphasise was that we should not fall into the facile error of an exaggerted glorification of the past and grandiloquent adverti sement of our own virtue deserving those of other nationalities. Such an exaggeration of past achievements lulls us into a langour for the future. Anyone who has eyes to see would note that the danger to be guarded against is less the westernising of our life (for there is activity in this) than the lip-adulation to ancient glories, (this in most cases is passive, therefore, death). Surely, it is no crime in a leader to admit that he owes a deep debt to English Literature or even to his personal contact with Englishmen. This betrays not a slavish mentality as your correspondents assume, but truthfulness and fairness to your opponents and rivals—two aspects which Mahatmaji has introduced into our politics and the practising of which no follower need be ashamed of.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. RANGASWAMI.

KHADI HAWKING.

SALES RS 17,000

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have already submitted particulars of Khadi hawking from 6th November to 2nd December 1923 amounting to Rupees Twenty-one thousand five hundred. To-day, I beg to submit a summary of hawking done from 13th to 22nd December and 6th January to 12th February 1924. The gaps in December and early January were due to the writers' absence from Bombay re-Hindu-Muslim Committee and Cocanada Congress. Barring that, the hawking has been carried on daily. We have been to Khand Bazar, Katha Bazar, partly Javeri Bazar, Girgaum Back Road, Bazar Gate, Babulnath, Walkeshwar, Gamdevi, Lal Baug and Parel. Suraj Ben accompanied us every where; whilst Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas, Ben Lilavati Chimanal Wadilal, Messrs. Mathuradas Mattani, Harkishandas Ramji, Harilal Gordhandas, Uttamlal Manecklal, Ramchand Hargovind, Pudumsey Shivji, Ruttonji Lakdavalla, Rattilal Javeri, Punjabhai Thakersey Jinabhai Joshi etc. helped us in their own localities. But it is not enough. Lot remains to be done. And the ladies and gentlemen mentioned above 'can, and I hope will,' help us to hawk mort Khadi amongst their friends, acquaintances and connections. Messrs. Velji Lukhumsey Napoo, Jamnadas of Valabhdas Tejpal, Parmanandas of Ruttonji Jivandas, Punjabhai Thakursey, and last though not the least Hanuman Prasadji can do 'a lot more' to hawk Khadi, which is over-stocked, and which must be sold as fast as we can to keep the spinning wheels going. The largest buyers of Khaddar are my Gujarati, Kathiawadi, and Kutchi sisters and brothers. Their love and reverence for Gandhiji is great. The people are for Gandhiji, with Gandhiji and will cling to Gandhiji. It is the workers, that have faltered and failed. Let us now concentrate our attention on Khadi. The sales effected during the second period come to Rupees seventeen thousand. All the Khadi belonged to Gujarat Prantik Samiti. Their men accompanied us at all places. I am grateful to all those kind Friends, who have helped me in hawking Khaddar, and shall be thankful to those, who are willing to take me round at 'their' convenience, to communicate with the undersigned. Gandhiji-ki-Jai. —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Tardeo, February 18.

DAY MURDER CASE,

JUSTICE PEARSON'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, February 16.

Mr. Justice Pearson in the Day Murder case addressing the jury said that the charge against the accused was one of murder. It was for them to decide on the facts which had been placed before them whether the charge had been made out or not. The course that the case had taken had made the question comparatively simple, because the defence had taken plea that the prisoner was exempt from criminal responsibility by reason of having been brought within the exemption provided by law. So far as the prosecution was concerned it had proved that the crime of murder had been committed. The first point that the jury had to consider was whether or not the accused was the man who caused the death of Mr. Day. They had the evidence of the prosecution on this point and the statement of the accused himself that he had committed the act. And, therefore, it was quite clear that the accused had committed the crime and the prosecution had proved its case. It was equally clear that when he committed the act he had intention to commit murder and had knowledge of the nature and consequences of his act. As a matter of law it did not make the slightest difference that although he intended to kill Mr. Tegart he killed Mr. Day. The defence proceeded upon the footing that the accused was insane. The jury had to consider the prisoner's state of mind at the time he fired on Mr. Day. The only point they had to consider was whether at the time of doing the act by reason of unsoundness of the mind he was incapable of knowing that what he was doing was either wrong or contrary to law. His Lordship reminded them that the defence counsel had stated that the accused was influenced by calls and by previous meditations therefore, the plea of insanity had been made good. That was not so. If it were so it would mean that any man doing any act, however, atrocious it might be, he would afterwards put up the excuse that so far as he was concerned he was doing right and not wrong. In other words each man would be a Law unto himself.

As soon as His Lordship finished his charge the prisoner shouted in Bengali to the effect that "So long as repressions such as Julianwalabag, Chandpur, etc., would go on, this state of things would continue. Time would come when Government would feel the consequences."

The jury then retired and after an absence of over three quarters of an hour returned and delivered their verdict unanimously finding the accused guilty of shooting Mr. Day and by a majority of seven to two finding that he was not incapable of knowing what he was doing at the time he committed the act.

Justice Pearson:—By a majority of seven to two you find the accused guilty of murder.

Foreman:—Yes.

His Lordship agreeing with that verdict sentenced the accused to death.

The accused received the sentence apparently unmoved and as he was being removed from the dock he shouted out "May every drop of my blood sow the seeds of freedom in every house of India."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

FIRST DAY OF GANDHI MONTH.

Public Meeting: Address on "Gandhi and our Duty" Seth Poonjabhai Thackersey Chawl, New Chinchbander Road, Mandvi, 9 p.m. Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar to preside.

Ladies' public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m., Mrs. Jaiji J. Petit to preside.

New Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), 5 to 8 p.m. (for all.)

TUESDAY, February 19.

Anniversary celebration of the death of G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Vimadalal, Solicitor, to preside, 6-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 46m.
Feb. 19 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 46m.
Feb. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 47m.
Feb. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 4m., Sunset 6h. 47m.
Feb. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 48m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Nolin Ranjan Bhattacharjee (Atropos) who died on the 18th Feb. 1922.

"GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN."

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will deliver a lecture on the premises of the Samaj in Bhatwadi to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. Subject:—"Tour in Karnatak and Mahatma's Message."

G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodher Hall, Parel, to protest against the Company's high-handedness in discharging men from service without any grounds whatsoever.

DR. SIDDIQ HUSAIN'S LECTURE IN JAMI MASJID.

Dr. Siddiq Husain, Muslim Missionary from Karnatik, is in Bombay and will deliver a lecture this (Monday) evening in the Jami Masjid after the Sunset prayer.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for celebrating the first day of the Gandhi Month, when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will deliver the first lecture on "Swadeshi Dharma." The other two lectures of the series will be delivered on the 23rd instant and 1st proximo at the above-named place at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DR. STANLEY JONES' LECTURES.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones will deliver three lectures in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, at 6 p.m. as under:—

To-day (Monday)—Subject: "How Nations Rise and Fall", Chairman Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan. Tuesday, February 19th—Subject: "Moral and Spiritual Bhakti", Chairman Mr. K. Natarajan. Wednesday, February 20th—Subject: "Who Is Jesus Christ?", Chairman Mr. C. Herbert Roberts.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Monday). Time 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies, and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission free.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following 36 members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee not having attended the last three consecutive general monthly meetings have 'ipso facto' vacated their seats on the Committee:—

Sjts. Umar Sobani, H. A. Buch, Tulsidas Vasanji, H. Sukhadwalla, Bhagwanji Mahadhowji, Amibal Hansraj, Harikisondas Shewji, Damodar Jeenabhai, M. R. Javaker, M. M. Chhotani, A. R. Abbha, Haji Dawood Elias, S. K. Thakor, N. D. Upadhya, Shrimati Kuyarbai Deoji, Sjts. Y. K. Parulkar, Virajlal Harjiwandas, B. H. Vora, Narottamdas Ranchordas, G. B. Velkar, Mansukhlal Oghoddas, Chunilal Oghodas, B. N. Joshi, Narandas Purshottamdas, B. F. Bharucha, Syed Nisurul Haq, Syed Ahmed, Mahomed Usman, C. J. Adajania, Shrimati Saraswati Bai Kavlekar, Sjts. Shiwdas Chapsi, G. I. Patel, S. S. Karnik, Shrimati Girjubai, Mrs. Mohanlal Desai, Sjt. A. R. Vidwani.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMAJI.

The following telegrams were received by the B. P. C. C. on the 16th instant:—

From Quelimane:—Congratulations on liberation of Mahatma Gandhi.—"Indian Meeting."

From Beira:—Congratulations on Mahatmaji's unconditional release. Praying his health and long life.—"Indian Chamber of Commerce."

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A very successful function was performed on Saturday evening for the benefit of the Alexandra School. The programme was a varied feast of entertainment suited not simply to the children who principally performed on the occasion, for there were songs and duets that might well have appealed to the more mature music lovers. The operatta of "A Doll's Wedding" was rich with fun and fancy, the girls entering fully into the spirit of the performance and literally making the huge audience roar with laughter as one after other the various suiters were non-suited by the fastidious little Miss. The "Dance of Diane" was another interesting piece enlivened by song and cymbals, pitched in a more serious key than the "Doll's Wedding"; while the "Norwegian Mountain March" gave a realistic picture of the cold white regions of eternal snow, with a seal and white polar bears thrown in into the bargain. By the time the full chorus gave the parting strains of "God Save the King", the huge audience had enjoyed itself as much as at any other place of public amusement and entertainment, the juvenile artists themselves not the least section of the audience afterwards, as each turn was performed.

The School is a great, noble institution of sixty years standing, and conducted on the most up-to-date and efficient lines under the enthusiastic superintendence of Miss G. J. Babadurji. It is, however, somewhat cramped for want of adequate funds, and occasions like these have been rightly devised to afford opportunities to those who benefit by such institutions to exercise their charity in their favour.

Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi, assembled in a meeting at Delhi, resolved that an Urdu weekly newspaper entitled the "Gandhi", Delhi, be published from the Gandhi Day, the 18th of February, 1924, containing translations of Mahatma's speeches and writings together with a summary of all important news and other items relating to the Satyagraha and other such movements. Annual subscription Rs. 5 only.

MYSORE PIG IRON

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BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
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Among these first ten are Graham Brothers, whose rapid advance in the 1 ton and 1½ ton truck field is due, unquestionably, to the impressive manner in which Graham Brothers Truck has proved its fitness for extraordinary feats of endurance and economy.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1924.

A FRESH START.

The Gandhi Month of patriotic effort appointed by the Congress begins to-day, the first Gandhi Day since Mahatma's release. Since the month of effort was ordained, the Mahatma has been set at liberty; there has been an interval of rejoicing, and now the time has come for serious work. We would ask the nation to remember that the Mahatma will be watching their efforts, though not yet able to direct them or take any active part. For two years there have been hesitations, arguments, divisions among the leaders, forcing idleness upon the people and disheartening them; so that it has seemed to some onlookers here in India, and to the outer world, that India's love of the Mahatma was dependent on his presence, that it was a case of "out of sight, out of mind." It has been made clear to everyone that the Mahatma and he only is the bond of India's unity. Hope revived with the release of the Ali Brothers and it has grown to confidence with the release of Mahatma Gandhi himself. But as yet there is no reason for that confidence; it rests with India now to justify it by showing, to the Mahatma and his critics and the world, with what enthusiasm she can work upon the structure of her independence. It is not—and the Congress ought to make it clear that it is not—a question of an effort which will only last a month. It is a question, practically, of re-starting the whole Congress machinery, not certainly for a month only. It is a question of removing from the heart of the Mahatma the shame he must be feeling for the lack of faith among the leaders, which let the organisation go to ruin, the nation's effort languish, in his absence. We had expected some inspiriting appeal from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, some definite and practical plan of campaign for the people of this city, not merely the enrolling of so many members of the Congress organisation, but something for every member of the Congress organisation to *do*; not merely a project for the collection of so much money, but a scheme for employing to a useful end, for yoking (so to speak) the undoubted enthusiasm for the Congress cause which exists among the masses of the population. It ought to be made clear to everyone that the effort of this Gandhi month is not to be considered as an end and object in itself, but only as the beginning of that mighty effort which, we hope, will never end, because it is in truth the life-blood of the Indian nation. Let everybody who desires the life and not the death of India obey the orders of her great physician and help to initiate the Gandhi month, the Gandhi year, the Gandhi century, the age of high endeavour for the welfare of mankind.

THE LABOUR CRISIS.

The rumour that the Honorary Magistrates of the city have been called for duty to-day struck many, who remember former happenings on the occasion of strikes and the whispers which are still current concerning their origin, as sinister. The behaviour of the strikers hitherto affords no ground for apprehensions of the kind which such a precaution as that rumoured would appear to indicate in the authorities. But while we regard that precaution as ill-judged and such a premonition on the part of the authorities as unfortunate, because likely to conduce to what it fears, we think that those who regard it as of sinister significance forget that the present officials in charge of the city's peace are not the same who dealt with former strikes, and that there has been a marked improvement in the relations between the public and the police in the reign of Commissioner Kelly. The mill-owners may have their fears and may have communicated them to the authorities, but the authorities will doubtless remember that the men have also their fears, supported by the legend of the methods used against them during former strikes. From the general point of view of law and order in the city it seems more desirable that the strikers should be disabused of the idea that the whole system of administration and police is at the disposal of their opponents than that the probably groundless fears of the mill-owners should be made the pretext for a demonstration which would certainly be taken as supporting that idea.

The economic aspect of this strife of wills ought not to be allowed to blind the public to its human aspect; to the fact that while it is a matter merely of more or less profit or loss to the mill-owners—a matter of "principle," as they euphemistically put it, when they mean "interest"—it is a matter of life or death—of being able to live or not to live—to the strikers. So far as we can learn, the men were placable until the mill-owners declared the general lock-out, changing an industrial crisis which could easily have been negociated with a little tact to one of the first magnitude—wantonly, and in sheer arrogance, as it seems to us. Before the lock-out our sympathies were not particularly with the men's contentions. After the lock-out, we felt that the mill-owners could no longer expect sympathy from anyone whose sympathy is not reserved for mill-owners. We waited to see if the men would give in before such "strong" action by the employers and were not surprised to see that they did not give in, but that the "strong" action touched their pride as men—which does exist even in mill-hands—and changed the character of the strike from placable to implacable. The mill-owners thought to cow the men by such a show of power. The men, who know that their labour is as essential to the life of the mills as is the capital of the owners, are not intimidated. There is nothing left for the mill-owners but to come to terms—terms less advantageous to them, obviously, than would have been the case had they compromised before they played their trump card in vain. They cannot expect the authorities of the city, which exist for rich and poor alike, to come to their assistance in a game which they have fairly lost. They have only themselves to blame for the fix in which they have been placed by their intemperate use of extreme measures at a time when only a little tact and human sympathy were needed to achieve a settlement.

We are confident that the strikers will keep their temper to-day, as they have kept it hitherto, in spite of any provocation real or imaginary which they may receive, in spite of any rumours which may reach them. If they belie the apprehensions of the mill-owners and keep peace to-day, they will have won full public sympathy, which in such a case means nothing less than victory. The time has come when everyone—except perhaps some of the mill-owners who have obviously lost their heads or they would never have ordained the general lock-out—must realise the need of arbitration. We hope that H. E. the Governor will now see fit to use his influence to bring the mill-owners to submit their case to an impartial tribunal. The men will be found willing, we feel sure, if once convinced of the impartiality of the tribunal. Meanwhile, we hear that fifty thousand of the operatives have gone home to their villages. If the strike is going to be prolonged, why should they not all leave Bombay? The Congress is in need of workers. Cannot the Congress Organisation absorb and utilise two lakhs of men, at least for the first Gandhi month—take them, pay them a trifle or else make them self-supporting, send them out into their native provinces, make them do Congress work and *educate* them in the process. If finally dismissed, a number of these men could be made serviceable for the inauguration of a system of small village factories, upon co-operative lines, the beginning of the industrial system of free India. In Bombay the mill-hands are regarded as a class apart. Here is a chance to bring them all into the national brotherhood, to raise their status and to widen their horizon. Two lakhs of unemployed are unwelcome to the authorities of Bombay, and their remaining in Bombay as unemployed gives an advantage to the mill-owners. Let the answer to the lock-out be a walk out: a withdrawal of the whole labour of the mill-industry from the city, and future strikes will bear a very different complexion, and will certainly entail no danger to the city's peace.

INDIAN JAILS.

The sad death of Pandit Vajpai which occurred the day after his release from prison, to which he had been consigned for the crime of having, on conscientious grounds, refused to furnish security, would remind us once again, if we needed a reminder, of the necessity for radical reforms in the Indian jail system. The questions asked in the Madras Legislative Council and the official answers on the subject are of interest as showing the contrast of public solicitude with bureaucratic indifference concerning the fate of prison inmates.

Mr. Reddy further asked if it was not the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail in this case to report the conditions of health of the prisoner and let him off at once his condition became serious. On the day after he was sent out, the member added, the death surely did not occur suddenly. They had seen the photograph of the man as he came out of prison. It was mere bone and skin.

The Hon. Sir A. Knapp: I want to know whether the Hon'ble member is asking a question or making a speech.

Mr. Reddy put his question in the necessary form.

The Hon. the Home Member replied that he would refer the member to the Jail Manual which prescribed the duties of the Superintendent."

Sir A. Knapp does not seem to have realised that if the Jail Manual does not make any provision for the release of prisoners even when they lie at death's door, so much the worse for the Jail Manual and its authors. Sir A. Knapp also vouchsafed the information that the Superintendent of the jail did not think it at all necessary either to inform the Government that one of the prisoners in his charge was sinking fast, or to release the prisoner while there was still hope of his recovery. Indeed, he told the Council that the general rule regarding the release of sick prisoners was that they were released only when they were likely to regain their health.

That was in the Madras Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency we have had similarly callous replies in the Legislative Council and from the Director of Information regarding the treatment of political prisoners, the flogging of the Mulshi Satyagrahis and the Visapur Atrocities. We have read the whitewashing report of the whitewashing Committee which was appointed to investigate the allegations with regard to Visapur; and the callousness—even occasionally the levity—of the attitude of the Committee towards regulations and conditions which are nothing less than horrible, impressed us with the same disgusted sense of something lacking in the mentality of those responsible. We have very lately seen the most blameless man in India and probably on earth to-day brought to the verge of death by treatment which was reckoned but a very mild and benevolent application of the system which prevails in every Indian prison. In the Punjab we have seen another much respected Indian leader, Lala Lajpatrai, saved from the fate of Pandit Vajpai only by the persistent public demand for his release. Even as it is, his health is shattered by what must be considered as a mild application of the rigours of the Indian jail system. We have said before and we repeat, that the sufferings of these great men will not have been in vain if they have aroused, as we believe they have, the will and conscience of the nation to put an end to the horrors of that system as a whole. Those horrors have been going on for years unnoticed, because the only sufferers were men of no public account, condemned for crimes and so deprived of public sympathy. We do not call for public sympathy for crime, but we do assert the fact of public responsibility for the humane treatment of criminals in our prisons. The sort of treatment which has been shown in the report of a Government Commission to be the rule at Visapur, is degrading not only to the criminals, not only to the jail officials, not only to the jail authorities, but to the Government itself and to all the people of India, European as well as Indian, who are, after all, responsible before God for the conduct of their Government.

It is now many months since the report of the Visapur Committee was published. Yet the Visapur Jail still exists. We would impress that fact, in all its horror, on the Government and people of Bombay. We republish elsewhere some extracts from the report, as a reminder to the public, and so strong is our conviction that the Visapur jail ought to be abolished, and with it all those aspects of the Indian jail system which remind one of the dark ages, that we shall republish extracts from it at regular intervals until that end is gained. We also publish letters we have received, which will, we think, convince the reader that the jail system is not so "satisfactory" as the latest Government communique would have us believe; one from Mr. Bhansali, a former political prisoner, and another from Mr. A.B. Chothia, a philanthropist who assures us that he is prepared to produce any number of sufferers from the prison system to testify against it publicly and to be cross-examined. The present Secretary of State for India is a gentleman who has won renown as an advocate of prison reform. Few countries in the world to-day stand in greater need of such reform than India. It is not a political matter, a question upon which a man's attitude can be classed as "constitutional" or the reverse; it is a question upon which all decent men ought to agree; it is a question of improving a state of affairs which is a disgrace to humanity.

Notes of the Day.

Stores Purchase in India.

The Report of the Stores Purchase Department of the Government of India for 1922-23, read in conjunction with Mr. Jinnah's resolution in the Assembly, gives rise to some questions of grave national importance. The Government of India seem to consider the highest proof of their wisdom to be enshrined in the fact that whereas in 1922 purchases of goods in India amounted to Rs. 59,27,000, in 1923 similar purchases increased to Rs. 1,64,78,000. But they conveniently forget to add what proportion these purchases form of the total purchases on account of the State which, Mr. Jinnah affirms, aggregate Rs. 21 crores. The need for a rigid scrutiny in these matters was never greater than at the present day, when the spectre of unemployment in Britain will combine with the usual tricks of the vested interests of British capitalists in India to keep out the Indian producer or merchant from his legitimate claims. It is less perhaps than ten per cent. of the total stores purchased on account of the Government of India, who are either unable or unwilling to influence such of their dependent corporations, as, like the Railways and the Port Trusts and the Municipalities, still continue, not only to order their requirements from abroad, but even to enter into binding engagements with their foreign creditors to lay out the monies borrowed from them in *their* country, irrespective of the relative cost of such engagements. The Government of India are in honour bound by their own declaration of policy on the report of the Stores Purchase Committee which had recommended that in future all purchases of public stores must be made in India by means of competitive tenders, invited in India, in rupees. Mr. Jinnah has now carried a resolution which will make the above recommendation universal. They have provided rigid tests in the matter of standard and specifications; and the officers appointed to carry out such tests generally labour under a suspicion of a lack of sympathy with the Indian aspirations of industrial development.

Wanted an Active Policy.

The system of tender will go a long way to foster a healthy competition among Indian producers or suppliers. If the officers deputed to make the purchases lack, as they are reputed to lack, sympathy with Indian industrial ambitions, the remedy would more effectively be found in a rigorous control of the entire administrative machinery by the representatives of the people in legislature assembled, wherein the unavoidable publicity would be an effectual safeguard against the danger of corruption, than in any institution of a non-official and non-responsible advisory committee of businessmen. The references in the course of the debate on Mr. Jinnah's Stores Purchase Resolution to difficulties about exchange and other like matters constitute an argument in our opinion for overhauling and reforming the currency system rather than for postponing the principle of all stores purchases in India in rupees. It is not surprising to find that nearly 92 per cent. of the total purchases made in India represent goods manufactured in India, when we learn that the bulk of these purchases represent textile goods. But the object of utilising the public stores department as an engine to foster the industrial regeneration of the country cannot be said to be accomplished until the other industries are encouraged as well. Stipulations about price and quality must, indeed, be made as the *sine qua non* of Government encouragement in this matter. But if the spirit of administering these stipulations in practice is rendered less hostile to Indian industry; if the excuses now urged against those foreign suppliers, who, competing with British producers, are actually able to quote lower rates, but whose offers our benign Government have generally turned down under a variety of pretexts for the sake of aiding the British supplier, are utilised *in favour* of the Indian producer, we have every hope Indian industry will soon be placed on a sound footing, which the resources of the country obviously point to as the natural outcome of a consistent and persistent policy of active and intense industrial development.

An Anachronism.

One of the Nationalist members of the Corporation has brought forward a proposition informing Government that the nomination of members by Government is "no longer necessary." The proposal has not been brought forward too soon. The nominated members have formed a solid *bloc* in the Municipal Corporation, with the aid of some other aspirants to Government favour, and on almost every occasion when the interests of the public are concerned, or their sentiments have to be respected, these gentlemen find themselves in opposition to the Nationalist members. When the Municipal Bill was being discussed in the Legislative Council, one of the reasons urged for keeping the number of nominated members at the present figure was that nomination was a means of protecting the minorities or giving representation to particular interests, which could not get into the Corporation by open elections. But in practice this method of nomination has so degenerated that we find almost the same members nominated every year to the Corporation, because they have made themselves conspicuous by their anti-national attitude. If this were all, there would be not much ground of complaint. But many of these very gentlemen manage to get elected to the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust with the help of the official *bloc*. As a result of this, independent members do not get any chance to represent the interests of the public on those semi-Government bodies. The sooner the anachronism is ended the better.

Leprosy.

The inauguration the other day of a campaign for funds to stamp out leprosy from the British Empire has come none too soon, and perhaps with the advent of an ardent Labour Secretary of State for India, the Government of this country may be inclined to take greater interest in this pressing problem. It is more than a year since Sir Leonard Rogers discovered his cure for leprosy, but very little has since been done by the Government to take advantage of it. The usual plea that there is no money in Government coffers is always trotted out, whenever people are clamant that something should be done to mitigate this national danger. While the words of the present Secretary of State that "Indians have a large body of very valuable medical men and such capacities for inventive scientific research as evidenced in the researches of Sir Jagadish Bose that they have in their own nation an enormous opportunity of doing great work for their own nation on the new line opened up for them," will find a quick response from every Indian, the pity of it is that Government have failed all these years to utilise the genius of the best of Indians. Some time ago it was stated that India contained more than a million lepers and that the disease was an Imperial danger. Since then spasmodic efforts have been made, but no strenuous, consistent and continuous work has been done, and we say this in spite of the fact that there is a Mission working for lepers. No good result can or will be secured unless the Government themselves take upon their own shoulders the task of eradicating this disease from this country. The doctors of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine some time ago made it known that this disease was not at all dangerous in certain stages of developments, that segregation was unnecessary, and that lepers might be allowed freely to mix with people without any danger. But the American Government, and many of the European countries, have succeeded in practically eliminating leprosy from their midst by resorting to segregation. In the Phillipines Americans have been very successful by adopting this drastic remedy. While we are aware that compulsory segregation entails great hardship, we have to admit that it is one of the easiest and most effective means of stamping out leprosy. Mr. Oldrieve was too optimistic in his hopes that the Empire would be free of leprosy within the next thirty years. In a country where the disease is so widespread, and where the population is generally so poor, we can only hope with Lord Olivier that some local agency will be employed for the treatment of patients, rather than importing costly so-called experts from Europe. The problem has to be tackled immediately without any loss of time, for it is both dangerous and difficult, requiring a great amount of thought.

IN THE LORDS TO-MORROW.

WHAT OLIVIER ANNOUNCES.

AN "OBSERVER" RUMOUR.

LONDON, Feb 17.

The special correspondent of the "Observer" says there is reason to believe Lord Olivier will on Tuesday make it abundantly clear that the Government are quite prepared to sanction inquiry into the working of the Reforms Act but in a form different from the Round Table Conference and that the Cabinet are not disposed to depart from the principles embodied in the Act.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

PREMIER TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, Feb 17.

It is understood the Premier himself will probably intervene in the dock strike to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Following several Conferences all through the day interrupted by several adjournments, the negotiations in the dock dispute have broken down and the leaders have announced that the strike which started at noon to-day will continue.—Reuter.

ONE HOPEFUL ASPECT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

Representatives of the employers and men in the transport dispute are to-day again meeting Mr. Shaw, the Minister of Labour, who is making a further effort to effect an agreement. The men's leaders have already issued instructions that stoppage of work should begin from to-day, but one hopeful aspect of the situation is that it will not become really effective until the time when men are due to commence work on Monday morning, very little work ever being done at the docks on Sunday. In this interval there will be time for both the sides to reconsider the position in the light of any proposals that might be the outcome of to-day's negotiations with the Labour Minister and there will be time to call the strike off before it has really entered upon its serious course. The dispute involves directly about 120,000 dockers. The men demand two shillings a day more and an assurance of minimum work. The employers offered one shilling increase in the minimum daily wage to operate on March third and one additional shilling per day of eight hours to piece-work earners both on a half-a-day basis. They also offer that a Sub-Committee be set up to explore the questions of maintenance and decasualisation. This offer the men have rejected. They contend that reductions made in the last two years on official index figures on the cost of living, were not justified by the actual fall in the living costs. Their surrender of two shillings in 1922 was a contribution to help the industrial recovery and they now contend that the industry can stand their present demands. The points at issue have been reduced during the negotiations of the last week and it is still hoped that a complete agreement may not be long delayed. Official figures just issued show that the cost of living on February 1st was two points higher than in the preceding month and seventy-nine per cent. above the pre-war figure.—(B. O. W.)

FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The only fresh development in the dockers dispute is that the London employers have notified that with effect from February 18th all the employees' wages will be increased by one shilling a day on a "half-a-day basis." The chief remaining point in the dispute concerns the second shilling demanded and on which an arbitration has been offered and rejected.—Reuter.

"NARKUNDA" EXPERIENCES TERRIFIC WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Narkunda" arrived in Plymouth to-day twelve hours late after experiencing a terrific weather between Gibraltar and Finisterre. Seas forty feet high broke over the boat's deck during a hurricane on February 13th carrying away the rails and smashing against the port-holes. The cabins were flooded and ship had to be hove to.—Reuter.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

GOVT. STEPS TO FULFIL OBLIGATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Cairo. It is officially announced that the Egyptian Government will take energetic steps to fulfil its obligations towards science and the public in connection with Tutankhamen's tomb.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF ELKHILL OIL RESERVES

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution passed by the Senate on February 7th urging the recovery of the Elkhill Oil Reserves held by the Californian Standard Oil Company.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

18520

WOUND STITCHED.

COL. MADDOCK'S FINISHING TOUCH.

MAHATMA STUDYING CURRENT QUESTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 17.

Colonel Maddock, after full examination of any unabsorbed pieces remaining in the wound of Mahatma Gandhi, decided to stitch the wound entirely and has done so. A little pain is the result of those new stitches, but it means that the wound can be considered to have healed completely.

Mahatma Gandhi has already decided to devote himself to the study of the current questions and has commenced reading newspapers.

NO PENNY POSTAGE.

POST OFFICE SURPLUS NOT AVAILABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is stated that the Postmaster-General has definitely decided that the early return of penny postage is impossible, as it is anticipated that the Post Office surplus will not be available for it.—Reuter.

CEREALS MARKET AT STAND-STILL

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Business to-day in cereals and produce was brought to a standstill pending definite news of the Dock strike. The factors in the decline of cotton were wild selling in New York, dockers' strike in New England and the possibility of a lock-out of cotton operatives in the Oldham district.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

GENERAL GROUNDS FOR OBJECTION

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.

The Indians presented to Mr. Duncan, the Minister of Interior, a lengthy statement of their case reviewing the Indian question from the early days which summarised the general grounds for the objection to the Bill as follows:—

"(1) The effect of the Bill being compulsory segregation both residential and commercial, we object to it in principle in that it casts a stigma of inferiority on our race and an affront to our ancient civilisation.

(2) The effect of the Bill is calculated to encroach on the freedom of a subject.

(3) It has been stated that the present Bill is soundly justified by an unfair competition in trade and industries as between Indian and European. Even assuming that as so for sake of argument, the question is whether the effect of this Bill that is to say segregation of races, is likely to find an adequate remedy. We maintain that it will not. On the other hand, it might cause considerable irritation on both sides, and the country might be plunged into mutual antagonism and widen the breach already caused by this unnatural agitation caused by the anti-Indian party.

(4) The effect of this Bill is likely to create international complications by virtue of the Indian Rulers who are members of the League of Nations having entered into alliance with the British Government.

(5) The effect of the Bill will prove detrimental to the immediate interests of both Indians and Europeans and the country will ultimately gain nothing by it."—Reuter.

NORWAY AND RUSSIA.

MUTUAL RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Christiania.—Norway's recognition of Russia is officially announced simultaneously with the publication of a Russian Note recognising Norway's sovereignty over Spitzbergen. A temporary Charge D'Affairs will be appointed and a Russo-Norwegian Commission will settle the outstanding questions.—Reuter.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND BOOT-LEGGERS.

SENATOR WOUNDED IN A DUEL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Washington.—While walking along the Pennsylvania Avenue to-day in Company of his wife Senator Green of Vermount was wounded in the head during a duel between prohibition agents and boot-leggers. The Senator was immediately removed to a hospital.

LATER.

The bullet which struck Senator Green did not remain in the head, but caused a slight fracture in the region of the frontal bone.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be held at 1, Daryagunj, (Dr. M. A. Ansari's bunglow), Delhi on February 26th 1924 at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA FIRST MATERNITY HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, February 16.

Her Excellency the Countess of Lytton opened to-day the first maternity home in Calcutta called the Baldeodas Maternity Home.

AWAITING THE ISSUE.

MILLOWNERS' MEETING.

PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION WELCOMED.

MEN STILL DETERMINED.

REVIEW OF SITUATION.

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association is meeting practically every day and discussing the Labour situation. On Saturday, I hear Mr. Montgomery, Secretary to the Bombay Government, was present by special invitation at the meeting of the Committee. It is not clear why Mr. Montgomery was invited to attend the meeting at this late stage, considering that the mill-owners had chosen to flout the friendly suggestion of H. E. the Governor only a few days before. I understand, however, that Mr. Montgomery informed the Committee of Government's intention to introduce during the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council, legislation to give effect to a resolution passed by the old Council, and appoint an Arbitration Board with a High Court Judge as Chairman and composed of representatives of the mill-owners and operatives. Whether the public are to be represented on such a Board is not clear.

A general meeting of the mill-owners was held on Sunday, and the meeting which commenced about 11-30 a.m. lasted nearly two hours. More than 50 members were present, including Messrs. Saklatwala, Narottam Morarjee, C. N. Wadia, J. B Petit, D. B. Petit, D. M. Wadia, Manmohandas Ramji, J. A. Kay, Sawyer, Lalji Naranji, H. P. Mody, Gulabchand Dev chand, Laxmidas Haridas, Mathradas Vasanji and Deoji Damodar and Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai and others.

Mr. Saklatwala, who presided at the meeting, seems to have complained about the publication of a report of the proceeding of their previous meeting "in certain news papers." Mr. Saklatwala then referred to what took place at the Committee meetin on Saturday, when Mr. Montgomery was present. Mr. Saklatwala, it seems, said he welcomed the idea of Government undertaking legislation to regularise the position of trade unions and accepting the principle of arbitration Boards, and he also assured the meeting of the mill-owners' support to such legislation provided Government gave the Association an opportunity of expressing its views in regard to all matters that affected the interests of the mill-owners. Mr. Saklatwala emphasised the necessity of the Association enlisting public opinion in favour of the mill-owners, because, he said, it appears, that public opinion really counted. He seems to have complained that though the Association had asked for military and police help, and also military pickets on payment day, Government had refused fully to comply with the Association's request under certain circumstances. It appeared that Government had pleaded certain regulations framed by the Government of India subsequent to the storm that was caused by the Jallianwala Bagh affair against the employment of troops for dealing with labour disputes and other civil matters as standing in the way of Government's complying with the Association's request for military aid. Mr. Saklatwala then moved from the chair a resolution to the effect that the mill-owners had no intention of cutting down the wages during the next six months, and that if they decided upon shorter hours of work, the men would be paid for the days worked on the existing scale of wages.

The present resolution was practically the same as the amendment moved by Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai at the special meeting held on Monday last. It appears that there was a belated feeling among the bulk of the members that they should respect the counsel of H. E. the Governor. Mr. Sawyer of E. D. Sassoon & Co. appears to have moved an amendment to the effect that the ed an amendment to the effect that the mill-owners had no present intention of interfering with the scale of wages now prevailing and that timely notice would be given to the operatives whenever a reduction was contemplated. Some members while agreeing with the amendment, seemed to be anxious that instead of the words "Timely notice", which they felt were too vague, it should be specifically stated whether the notice should be of one or more months. However, the resolution as amended by Mr. Sawyer was carried unanimously. Contrary to the usual practice of copies of the resolution being sent to the respective mill agents for posting up at their mills, it appears that the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to publish the notice over his own signature before this morning, perhaps with a view to save time.

I have not mentioned hitherto that the resolution moved by the Chairman also included a clause about the proposed Arbitration Board, and by the resolution, the Association agreed to welcome such Boards, provided that in matters of differences, the Association was consulted previously. This part of the resolution also was agreed to.

It appears, from what I hear, that the attitude of many of the European members at the meeting was particularly opposed to any favourable treatment being meted out to the employees, and it is said that one of the two Petits present at the meeting particularly bewailed the weakness of the mill-owners in the past and advocated a strong line of action in the future.

It is apparent, however, that more sober counsels prevailed with the members, whose attitude was distinctly more conciliatory than at the meeting on Monday last. One other thing which seems to have struck observant members was that the proceedings were mostly dominated by the European members, while the Indians, as a whole, remained either indifferent or apathetic. Be that as it may. It is obvious that the mill-owners do not now feel as cocksure as they were at the previous meeting. Though, in case the men do not resume work to-day, the mill-owners may repeat their brave gesture and extend the lock-out for some days longer, they do not seem to feel as certain of its success, as they appeared to feel before. Perhaps, many of them would be willing to welcome the intervention of the Government, if necessary, since it might have the prestige of the mill-owners. However, it is becoming apparent that the mill-owners cannot go on indefinitely with the lock-out and with the men so far determined not to resume work, and with the shortage of money, as evidenced by the raising of the Bank Rate to nine per cent., and having regard to various other considerations, the position of the mill-owners is by no means an enviable one. Whatever the outcome of the present deadlock, it is almost certain that the mill-owners will find themselves worse off at the end than they were at the beginning, and besides they will have lost the sympathy of the public because of the crude and short-sighted methods they have employed to defeat the men's demand for fair treatment.

The issue to-day will be awaited with acute anxiety. The prospect, at the time of writing these lines, is not at all a cheerful one, and whatever may or may not happen, I hope there will be no collisions between the men and the forces of law and order. There are various disquieting rumours afloat in the city, but the men are not yet panic-stricken and if they continue to keep calm, and if the authorities show a little tact and a spirit of forbearance, the day should pass off quietly, without anybody having cause to regret it.

FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE!

OBSERVE GANDHI MONTH.

FEBRUARY 18TH TO MARCH 18TH.

CARRY ON INTENSIVE NATIONAL WORK.

Propagate Khaddar, Enrol Congress Members, and Collect Money for Tilak Swaraj Fund.

NOTICE TO WORK MEN.

The following notice will be put up at all affected mills in Bombay on behalf of the Millowners' Association to-day:—

NOTICE.

At a Special Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Sunday, the 17th February 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

In order to remove any misapprehension that may still exist in the minds of the operatives, it is hereby notified that:—

1. There will be no reduction in the scale of wages unless timely notice is given to the work people.

It should be clearly understood in the event of it being necessary to work short time, wages will be paid only for the number of days worked.

2. The Millowners are also prepared to submit the present claim for bonus from the work people to a Special Committee of Enquiry as suggested by Government provided that the terms of reference to the Committee have previously been submitted to and approved by the Association.

S. D. SAKLATWALA,
Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

Dated 17th February

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY.

NEW MEASURES FOR INCREASING TAXATION.

CHARTER'S SLOW PROGRESS IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—After eighteen days of keen debating, Government succeeded to-day in forcing the passage in the Chamber of two of the 110 articles comprising a new financial charter. There was a string of amendments to clause three which increases taxation, ranging from a complete reversal of Government policy like the flotation of a lottery loan and the institution of a capital levy to minor modifications. All the amendments were defeated by varying majorities many of which were close. The members of the left criticised the drastic taxation while Government was making loans to Eastern European States.

M. Tardieu's supporters contend that it is useless improving the franc abroad at the expense of the domestic cost of living, but there is very solid opposition based on the power which the clause confers on Government of issuing decrees enforcing administrative economies without reference to Parliament. With the object of making definite progress M. Poincare may send the clause to the Senate as a separate measure as the Premier, while confident of the support of the Chamber, is anxious to test the feelings of the Senate which is more hostile to his domestic policy.—Reuter.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VON HOESCH IN AUDIENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—President Millerand received in audience to-day Von Hoesch who presented his credentials as the German Ambassador. A battalion of infantry rendered military honours on the arrival of Von Hoesch at the Elysee. M. Millerand was supported by a crowd of dignitaries including M. Poincare.

In his speech Von Hoesch said that he was fully conscious of the difficulties in improving the relations of the two countries, but he would devote all his efforts to achieving progress of the solution of the great questions on which the future of Europe largely depended.

M. Millerand replied welcoming the choice as Ambassador of so skilled a diplomatist personally acquainted with the wishes of France which could be summed up in the words "Respect for Treaties."—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. IN PALATINATE.

AGREEMENT WITH BAVARIAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Feb 17.

Paris.—The special Inter-Allied Commission in the Palatinate has reached an agreement with the Bavarian local authorities for the creation of a provisional government by the elected Provincial Council for the Palatinate.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Berlin.—The Separatist Government in the Palatinate has actually ended. The ex-Government officials have been released and the ex-Separatist prisons have resumed their duty. A committee has been appointed by the Inter-Allied High Commission for negotiating with the German authorities on the subject of a definite form of Government. The committee has promised to disarm the Separatists and abolish all restrictions on traffic in the Palatinate.—Reuter.

SALUTARY EFFECT UPON PALATINATE EVENTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

The arrival at M. Speyer of the special Committee of Allied officials appointed by the Rhineland High Commission seems to have had a salutary effect upon events in the Palatinate. A proclamation has been issued warning all sections of the population to remain calm and refrain from all violence. Severe penalties are threatened in case of disturbances. The Krestag has been convoked and hopes are entertained that the restoration of normal conditions will be effected without further outbreaks which apart from anything else would obviously complicate the political aspects of the situation.—(B.O.W)

TO-DAY IN DELHI.

WILL THERE BE ANY ANNOUNCEMENT?

MORALE OF NATIONALISTS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, February 17.

To-morrow's debate which is nominally on Mr. Rangacharlar's resolution but really on Pt. Motilal Nehru's amendment is anxiously awaited here. From repeated and what are undoubtedly inspired cables from London it seems quite probable that a Royal Commission will be offered by the Government to conciliate opposition. The "Daily Herald," once a red revolutionary paper and now a respectable semi-official organ, has suggested as much and it speaks at present the mind of the Labour Party. Lord Olivier is to make a statement on Tuesday and whether to-morrow's debate anticipates his statement or is postponed to another day will depend on the way the announcement is made. In this very session there have been precedents of both kinds. Sir Malcolm Hailey may follow the Viceroy's example in not making any dramatic announcement letting the opportune moment pass or as in the case of the resolution about Mahatma's release, may make an announcement early in the day taking away the sting from the opposition speeches. Making an announcement early has this advantage that it will disorganise opposition and divide the ranks, while an announcement after division would have the appearance of compromise and meeting half way as Col. Wedgewood said. As it is, Sir Malcolm Hailey has proposed nothing but a departmental committee to enquire not into the question of responsible Government nor even into the revision of the Reforms Act but only into the working of the present scheme. But if Government advance on their attitude of a week ago and offer a Royal Commission or even a committee of legislature what will be the response from the National Party, that is, the majority of the House? Members no doubt hesitate to give any definite opinion until the proposal is before them and want to see how the Government Act and how far they are prepared to go before deciding their attitude and showing their hand. Nevertheless I am not quite confident that the rejection of the Royal Commission would be as overwhelming as one would desire. Even some Swarajists want to wait and see before making up their minds. There are of course other Swarajists who would refuse to agree to such a proposal and are prepared even to carry on an obstruction programme unaided by the Independents. In some quarters it is even feared that the concession of the Royal Commission would divide the new coalition party since some Independents at least will support the appointment of the Commission. Such a split, if it comes about, will be deplorable but in any case the position of the Swarajists is quite clear. It would be inconsistent with their election pledges and their loyalty to the Congress to arrive at a settlement with Government without consulting others of the Congress section. The least that the Swarajists could do is to hold a meeting of the party if an announcement is made and take the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, the Ali Brothers and others before coming to a final decision. If Government do not call a Round Table Conference, the national leaders at least can, so that whatever decision is taken on future Government policy is a national decision. The Montagu-Chelmsford reform remained inadequate because while the majority of the nation rejected them, a minority was willing to work them and even receded from the Congress for that purpose. A Labour Government may think of rallying the moderate nationalist as Morley and Montagu thought of rallying the Liberals and the only way to avoid another national debacle with its false hopes and bitter disillusionment is to strengthen the national forces in time. For the Royal Commission will depend not only on its personnel and terms of reference for its success but is inherently defective in principle.

Yesterday the "Pioneer" published a note suggesting that there was a talk of sending a deputation to England on behalf of the Nationalists in the Assembly. I am told on good authority, however, that the Swaraj Party is not responsible for this idea and has no part in its currency. The quarters responsible for this idea were responsible also for the suggestion of sending a cable to the Labour Party and the British Cabinet disapproving of the idea of a Royal Commission, a proposal which was dropped after consideration at last Friday's meeting.

Yesterday the Party elected its executive and whips and considered draft rules.

Mrs. Besant has come here and called a meeting this evening of those who signed convention pledges.

DELHI SITUATION.

GOVT'S UNREASONING ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI. Feb. 16.

Government have fully realised the strength of non-official opinion in the Legislative Assembly. They are of course opposing every non-official resolution from their own point of view and when the time for voting comes they very wisely and discreetly retrain from calling for division. In this way resolutions are nowadays discussed and carried, but the resolutions are merely recommendatory and not mandatory. Therein lies the strength of Government. According to its present constitutional position, they are not responsible to the legislature and are answerable only to the British Cabinet seven thousand miles away. Therefore they can afford to treat with contempt the assertions of the non-official majority and the mere passing of resolutions.

But the discussion of these resolutions now and then give further inkling of Government's mind and their inability to get out

(Continued on next page).

PEACE, LOVE AND GOODWILL.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

PARSIS' TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

PARSI PRIESTS PARTICIPATE.

REMARKABLE JASHAN CEREMONY.

On Saturday last the Parsis of Bombay celebrated the release of Mahatma Gandhi with great enthusiasm and eclat. The most notable feature of the day's function was the Jashan ceremony which was performed at 4 p.m. by no less a personality than the High Priest of the Parsis, Dastur Minocherji Dastur Kaikhushroo. As many as forty priests participated in the holy function in which a large number Parsi ladies and gentlemen joined. Later Mr. Hormis (Hormasji Sorabji Mistri), entertained the audience by appropriate songs and a brief address, which was much appreciated by the audience.

Subsequently a crowded meeting of the Parsis was held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall. The whole Hall was packed to the utmost long before the appointed time of the meeting, namely 6-15 p.m. Many had to stand out in the adjoining verandah for want of seat. Among those noticed on the platform were Sir Dinshaw Petit, Lady Petit, Dastur Minocherji Dastur Kaikhushroo, Head Priest of the Parsis, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. Manekji Cawasji Bharucha, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Miss Perin A. D. Naoroji, Mr. K. J. Wadia and Mr. M. M. Madon.

Punctually at 6-15 p.m. the proceedings commenced. Lady Petit, who presided, delivered a brilliant speech amid remarkable enthusiasm of the audience. She said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is indeed a very great honour you have done me to-day in asking me to preside at this meeting of the Parsee friends and admirers of Mahatma Gandhi. I call this a proud day of my life when I am made the instrument to voice your feelings over the joyous tidings of the unconditional release of India's greatest man, even one of the greatest men of the world, the man of lofty simplicity and with unbounded love of humanity. (Hear, hear.) Situated as we are, living our lives with the Mahatma as one of us, it cannot lie with us to pass any judgment on the work of this great man. So many great men of history have had their ideals on which they have worked. We must leave to our posterity to record the work of Gandhiji. I feel I am voicing your conviction when I say that the future Historyy of India and of the civilised World will write Gandhiji's name very large in its pages and is bound to go down to the generations that will follow us as one of the greatest missionaries trying his human best to spread his mission to all lands where men love life and liberty. (Loud applause.)

The late President of the United States of America, Doctor Woodrow Wilson, tried in his own way to make the land of civilised people more worth living than it had been found before the great world war broke out. Many other contending factors over which he had no control may have come in his way; but history will write him as the man of ideals, who, if fate had given him the opportunities of seeing his ideals through, might have changed the whole trend of the so called civilization of which the chief ideal was conquest and land grabbing. 'Live and let live' was one of his ideals and he made the United States of America and its people say the last word in the defeat of might as opposed to right.

MAHATMA'S GREAT IDEAL.

The Mahatma's great ideal is what he calls the soul force. How many of us understand what soul force means? To have the teeming million sof India and many millions outside India under his banner of peace, ready to do his bidding where force of any kind is absolutely redundant, is not the work of an ordinary mortal. It is a mistake to call Gandhiji a visionary. He is truly the man of action where armaments have no place. (Cheers.)

We Parsees have only to recall the names of the great Parsee patriots of India, Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Pherozeshah Mehta (applause) and think how they would have acted in this matter and how they would have given us the lead to follow this, the greatest man of India. Let us carry on the great work started by them along with other illustrious Indians. I mean the great work of national freedom. In my exhortation to you to carry on this noble work I cannot do better than quoting the words of the Parsee patriot Pherozeshah Mehta:—

"To my mind a Parsee is a truer and a better Parsee the more he is attached to the land of his birth and the more he is bound in brotherly affection to the children of the soil who helped us in our hour of need and sheltered us for 1200 years. (Applause.)

I do feel that as civilisation originated with the Aryans in ancient India, so this new civilization of which the watch-word will be "Soul Force" will also have originated in India with this great Indian (cheers.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S STATESMANSHIP.

Where Mahatma is concerned, there is no place for different castes or creeds in India. We Parsees are as much Indians as the Hindus or Mussalmans and in no way less enthusiastic in our admiration of this great man of such self-denials, and in our joy of his unconditional release. I feel sure Sir Leslie Wilson, our present Governor, is a lucky man to begin his career in Bombay with the step he has taken in releasing the Mahatma without imposing any trammels or conditions on his liberty, and for this true and foresighted statesmanship we give him our most sincere thanks and pray to God that his regime may bring to the people of Bombay peace and prosperity. The unconditional release of Gandhiji has won for his Excellency the love of the people of Bombay, and his Excellency has achieved a distinction prouder and nobler and more endeavouring than monuments in Bronze or marble.

"SOUL OF INDIA."

One may never speak too much on this subject, but I feel I may be trying the patience of other speakers who have to follow me, and so, with our heartfelt prayers that Providence may spare the Mahatma, who is truly the soul of India, in the full vigour of life for many years to guide us to carry on this noble struggle for the complete liberation of India for the Indians. (Loud cheers and applause.)

The President then called upon Miss Perim A. D. Naoroji to move the only resolution of the day.

Miss Perim Naoroji moved.—"This meeting of Parsi friends and admirers of Mahatma Gandhi welcomes his unconditional release, prays for his speedy recovery, and wishes that Providence may spare him long to unite India and guide Her to Her cherished goal of Swaraj by following his noble gospel of love and non-violence.

This meeting requests is President to forward this resolution to Mahatma Gandhi."

She said, she did not think it was necessary for her to speak at great length to command the resolution to their acceptance. It was superfluous for her to speak anything more about Mahatma Gandhi who had been already acclaimed by the whole world as the greatest and most saintly living man to-day. She declared, amid cheers, that like their other fellow countrymen the Parsees also were no less admirers of Mahatma Gandhi. They also fully subscribed to the two great preachings of Mahatmaji, namely Love and Non-violence. His great efforts for the political, economic and spiritual regeneration of India had the hearty support of the Parsees. Continuing she dilated upon the practical importance of khadi and emphasised that khadi was the best weapon to fight famine and clothe the starving millions of India. In conclusion she appealed to her Parsee sisters to support the khaddar movement wholeheartedly and follow the great leader unreservedly and with determination in order to win the country's freedom. (Applause.)

MAHATMA AND MODERN CIVILISATION

Prof. P. A. Wadia seconding the resolution said that he need not expound the mission and narrate the life-history of the great man at whose release from imprisonment they were all rejoicing that day. In his opinion the greatest message of Mahatmaji was simplicity and sincerity of purpose and that message was delivered not only to India but to the whole world at a very opportune moment. Western Industrialism, based upon utter selfishness had brought in its train miseries and other complications which Europe, until recently, boasted of as the glory of its civilisation. Modern Europe, with all its much-vaunted progress, stood in contrast with the Europe of the Middle Ages. They need not worship it as the one ideal to which they should like to return; but there was one thing, which had always attracted the attention of the thinkers of Europe of the Middle Ages, namely social responsibility, which was entirely based upon religious sense. The idea of society was behind every human effort and action. Europe of the Middle Ages was transpired with Christian spirit and right sense. A wholesome spirit was surcharging in the bosom of every man and woman. The men toiled in cooperation with one another to satisfy human wants and to fulfil social functions. But with the industrial revolution those ideals disappeared and a new era of ailment set in. Along with it also came class-war and commercialism. The ultimate result was that Europe ere long found herself in an unenviable quandary and forces of dissatisfaction and disintegration soon spread into all spheres of society. At that juncture a message was needed not only for the salvation of Europe or India but for the emancipation of the whole world. And the message came through the life of the great man whose release they were celebrating that day. That message was the message of simplicity and return to ideal social life, based upon goodwill, and magnanimity.

An equally noble message, which he had given to them was one of love, which the Prince of Peace delivered to suffering humanity more than 1900 years ago. But that message was honoured in Europe more in its violation than its observance. There was, however, nothing unnatural about it. The man whom the world despised as the "impractical idealist", "honest fanatic" visionary was really the man who was the mainstay of society. Prince Kropatkin was another such messenger who was also run down by the protagonists of modern civilisation. They had fortunately among them in India a man at that moment who had been preaching to them lessons and ideals—not, however, divorced from action—which the great Prophet of Nazareth imparted to his fellow-creatures a few centuries back. There were men among them who called him an "idealist" a "visionary." But those who were foolish in men's eyes were the wisest in the eyes of the Lord. (Loud cheers.).

CALL OF HIGHER LAW.

Continuing the speaker said, Mahatma Gandhi was an Apostle of Freedom, and freedom should not necessarily be always in company with law. Freedom rested in the recognition of law, and the highest law was the law which an individual imposed upon himself. There might be moments in a man's life when the will or the message of his conscience might be more in attunement of the law of the Lord than the acts of ordinary legislatures. Such law—coming from his inner soul—might be in conflict with the ordinary law enacted and propounded by lesser men. The man that disobeyed the ordinary laws in response to the higher laws of the Lord was more loyal to humanity than those who called themselves as law-abiding citizens. (Deafening cheers.).

Mr. G. K. Nariman said that one of the great teachings of Mahatma Gandhi was religious tolerance. His efforts for fostering unity among various communities and creating an atmosphere based upon love and goodwill were known to them all. But strange to say there were still newspapers and unthinking individuals who called the modern Prince of Peace as the "arch-enemy" of peace! He then dilated upon the ideals of Islam and its tolerance in comparison to Christianity of the Middle Ages. Continuing the speaker reminded the Parsis of their duty to the Mahatmaji and their Motherland at that juncture and emphasised that the Parsis were as much Indians as their Hindu and Muslim fellow-countrymen. In conclusion he begged his co-religionists to be always tolerant and charitable in their attitude when they might not agree and exhorted them to follow the teachings of the Mahatma and carry his message to every heart and home.

"MIND IS MIGHTIER THAN MATTER."

Mr. K. J. Wadia said that Mahatma Gandhi was not beyond the world but of the world. He was not a Sanyasi but a Sadhu. He was one of them and not beyond their reach. The whole message of the Mahatma to his mind, could be summed up in one simple sentence, namely "Mind is mightier than matter." (Applause.). He emphasised upon Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Sikh-Christian-Jew unity, which alone, he said would lead them to Swaraj.

Messrs. M. M. Madon and D. H. Petit also spoke.

DUTY OF PARSIS.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha said, day after day as he contemplated on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, there was one prophecy of Edmund Burke which came prominently to his mind namely, that, "The age of chivalry has gone....." That prophecy had been true during the last hundred years. It was up to them the people of Bombay, people of India, people of the East who were inheritors of the great religions of the world to unite all their forces and work for the regeneration of India and uplift of humanity. Posterity would hold them responsible if they neglected that chance and let go that capital opportunity of following the advice of the great saint and patriot whom providence had in its infinite mercy had vouchsafed for them. Continuing the speaker emphasised upon the economic importance of Khadi and begged his Parsi brothers and sisters to give it their wholehearted support. He said that the Parsis were never found wanting before when Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta led them. He fervently hoped that to-day also they would not be found lacking in national enthusiasm. He prayed that Mahatmaji might be spared to them for long, long years to lead them to the cherished goal. (Loud cheers.).

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

AKALI LEADERS' CASE.

PT. MALAVIYA APPEARS AS DEFENCE COUNSEL.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, February 16.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived here this morning appeared in the Akali leaders' conspiracy case as a defence counsel on behalf of Sardar Mehtab Singh and six other accused. It is understood that he will be coming here occasionally in connection with the case.

Sardar Bahadur Hardial Singh, Magistrate, First Class, framed a charge under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act against 58 accused in the second batch of Akali leaders arrested on 7th January 1924 mentioning in the charge that accused had in a meeting held on the same day at Akal Takht passed certain resolutions which appeared in a Committee's communique whereby they assisted in the management of the S.G.P.C. which was declared an unlawful association by a Punjab Government notification.

Mr. S. Nirmal Singh B.A. has been discharged. Others refused to make any statements. The hearing of the case will be resumed on 25th instant.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ALLOWED BY PRESIDENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 16.

It is understood that the motion for adjournment of the Bengal Legislative Council to express want of confidence in the Ministers has been admitted by the President. His Excellency the Governor has fixed 20th instant for the discussion of the matter.

The next International Postal Conference will be held at Stockholm early in July. The delegates from India will be Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and Rai Bahadur H. K. Raha, Deputy Director-General. Mr. P. N. Mukerji will act as Secretary.—(A.P.)

Intimation has been received that Mr. Makhdum, Vice-President of the East Indian Association of British Guiana and Mr. Panday will leave London by the end of this month for India in connection with the British Guiana Colonisation Scheme.—(A.P.)

TO-DAY IN DELHI.

(Continued from previous page).

of the vicious circle in which they have been moving for so many decades. This was made clear in the course of to-day's debates in the Legislative Assembly on two resolutions. Both of them related to the purchase of stores for Government purposes. The first was moved by Mr. Ramachandra Rao that no contract with companies of English or Indian domicile extending over years and involving public charge for working of State railways or for the conveyance of mails by sea or for the purpose of telegraphic or wireless communication be binding until approved by the Indian Legislature. Of course on the face of it there are certain difficulties in accepting the motion as in practice the executive would be hampered but there is no such thing as impossible if there is a will. If the Government of India had been really responsible to the legislature and had enjoyed its confidence such, a motion would perhaps not have been brought before the Assembly but Government must thank themselves for being pestered every time with such demands.

THE ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jinnah all quoted precedent in the case of the House of Commons and asserted that the vigilance of the Indian Legislature over the executive in this respect was essential in the public interest. The quotation of the precedent existing in the mother of parliaments was no doubt inconvenient to the treasury benches but Government members had to defend the existing system and stem the non-official invasion into their safe preserves. Therefore both Mr. Chatterjee and Sir Charles Innes very vigorously declared that the English precedent was the only precedent that could be quoted and that it was a bad precedent. Here was an instance in which Government members were declaring that even the English system (which they are slavishly following in every imaginable detail in their every day affairs) was bad. They argued that the executive should not be paralysed and their hands should not be crippled in their administration by obligation to get the consent to the legislature before anything is done but the non-officials heeded not and therefore Sir Charles Innes pointed to the existence of that convenient machinery called the Railway Advisory Council whose opinions, he said, would be sought before giving any important contract in regard to railway requirements. Furthermore, if any resolutions were moved before contracts were entered into, Government would keep the non-official point of view and act accordingly as far as possible. Even these assurances of the Commerce Member fell flat before the non-official house which carried the resolution, the Government members not claiming division because they knew the result.

MR. JINNAH'S RESOLUTION.

The other resolution was moved by Mr. Jinnah but was afterwards amended by Mr. Wilson, the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. It is very rare that Indian non-officials and European non-officials join on matters relating to purchase of stores for India but to-day they were hand in gloves with each other. The reasons are obvious. The amendment was carried by a majority and in spite of Government opposition. The amendment was that the existing system of stores purchase be abolished, that it be substituted by a system of rupee tender for delivery in India with publication of results in every case that the new system be administered under the Government of India by a cadre of qualified officers. This will be no doubt a great improvement over existing state of affairs if Government would act upon the recommendation of the Assembly but judging from the tenor of the speeches made by Government spokesmen on this resolution, there is no hope in that direction. On the other hand, it appeared to me that Government were only attempting to explain their position away and willing to adhere to the existing system as far as possible for, what other interpretation could be put upon the statement of the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee that for a long time to come India should have to purchase in foreign countries for most of her requirements whatever might be the industrial development in this country? Therefore India must have an agency in England for purposes of intelligence and yet not only did Mr. Chatterjee and Sir Charles Innes profess deep concern for development of India industries but quoted the amount of purchases made in the matter of textiles by the Indian Stores department. What about other purchases? asked Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Chatterjee was good enough to brush aside the question with the curt reply, "I do not carry all the figures in my pockets. But Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and every member who spoke in the Assembly had evidently not read the candid admissions made by Mr. Kirkhope before the tariff board in Delhi only the other day. Mr. Kirkhope confessed at that time that several indents were placed in English markets by many departments of the Government of India for articles which could be obtained in India and that in only very few cases had the stores department been able to get the orders cancelled. On hearing this remarkable confession, Mr. Rainy, President of the Tariff Board, was constrained to exclaim "Human nature being what it is, I expected nothing else". If any non-official member had in mind the revelations made by Mr. Kirkhope, officiating Chief Controller of Stores, he could have at least interrupted the eloquence of Mr. Chatterjee and Sir Charles Innes in defence of the existing system under which the scandal is allowed to continue and the stores department is kept only as a nominal branch of the Government of India. The discussion has, however, disclosed two important announcements one by Mr. Chatterjee and the other by Sir Charles Innes. The former declared that the Government of India had been allowed by the Secretary of State to revise the stores purchases rules so that they might purchase stores in India from agencies and branches and that these branches would train Indians in their workshops. Sir Charles Innes informed the Assembly that Government would shortly bring before the house a bill for imposition of customs duty on Government stores imported into India. The result of such imposition should be that the quantity of articles imported into India for Government purposes would be less and there would be corresponding increase in the purchase of articles manufactured in India. Let us hope that Government will prove true to their word.

HOW RETALIATION WOULD WORK.

COGENT FACTS FOR GOVT.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna put the following interpelations in the Council of State on Tuesday last:—(a) Whether it was correct that all Asiatics including Indians but excluding the Japanese, when they proceeded to Indo-China were required by that Government to give thumb and finger mark impressions of both the hands and whether they were also required to have on their person their permit to go about in the country and were otherwise liable to imprisonment; (b) whether the same conditions at one time applied also to the Japanese, but they had been subsequently excluded whilst the restrictions against the Indians still continued; (c) whether the Japanese had been excluded because the Japanese Government retaliated by compelling Frenchmen entering Japanese territory to have impressions of their feet taken.

The Government said they were enquiring into the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna made a good point out of the third part of his question during the debate on the Reciprocity Bill on Wednesday when he remarked that it was in this manner that retaliation could work. Mr. Sethna also asked the following question: (a) Are the Government aware that whilst considerable latitude is shown to other visitors by the Ceylon Government, even very respectable Indian visitors on landing in Colombo are themselves and their luggage searched closely by the police and subjected to considerable annoyance and indignities.

(b) If the reply to (a) be in affirmative will the Government state what action they propose to take to ensure quality of treatment to Indian visitors to Ceylon as is extended to the Europeans or Japanese or others.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma on behalf of the Government said they were not aware of the fact mentioned in the interpellation.

I have authority to state that a complaint did go to the Home Department of the Government of India and the Hon. Mr. Sarma's ignorance throws a considerable light on the lack of co-ordination between the different Government departments in Delhi.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's, left Colombo yesterday by the s.s. "Medasa" and is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 22nd instant.—(A.P.)

Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler leave Patna on tour to Bagha on 23rd instant returning on March 1st.

His Excellency Lord Lytton returned to Calcutta on the 15th inst. from Daca.

A party of about two hundred blue jackets and marine from H. M. S. Southampton now lying in the Madras Harbour headed by three officers went on route march on Friday with band through some of the streets in the city and were cheered along the route by large crowds of spectators.—(A. P.)

MAHATMA GANDHI

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE

The following article by Rev. John Haynes Holmes appears in the New York "Nation":—

YOUNG INDIA (1919-1922). By Mahatma Gandhi. With a brief sketch of the Non-Cooperation Movement. By Babu Rejendra Prasad. B. W. Huebsch. Dols. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi is coming into his own! I remember, when I prepared an address upon this man in 1920, I could find nothing about him outside a few stray newspaper clippings and a brief but sympathetic account of his life in an article in the *Hibbert Journal* (1917) by Gilbert Murray. Later I secured some books and pamphlets from India, and managed to lay my hands upon the exceedingly rare pamphlet "M. K. Gandhi, An Indian Patriot in South Africa," by Joseph J. Doke. Now at last material is beginning to appear here in America. Haridas T. Muzumdar, a fellow-countryman, has published in Chicago a brief biography, "Gandhi the Apostle." In the "Century" is appearing a series of biographical papers by Romain Rolland, soon to be printed in book form. Gandhi's own book, "Hind Swaraj," is now in press. And here are the writings of the Mahatma in his paper, "Young India," during the great period from 1919 to 1922.

If I believed in the idea of reincarnation, I would regard Mahatma Gandhi in all reverence as Jesus Christ returned to earth. If I believed in the doctrine of the Second Coming, I would say that this event had already transpired in India. In saying this I do not refer to the influence of the Nazarene upon the Indian, which he has himself made plain. Rather do I have in mind the whole spirit of Gandhi and the marvellous pattern of his life. This Mahatma's soul is the Christ's soul. Its inward simplicity and purity, its mystic hold upon eternal verities, its strange combination of humility and exaltation, its profound understanding and infinite compassion, its vast capacity for sacrifice, its inflexible purpose of idealism, its love of men and its consciousness of God—all these reproduce Jesus. Equally remarkable, as an historical parallel, is the non-resistant philosophy upon which Gandhi builds his movement for the emancipation of India and the restoration of its native culture. Worked out in terms of economic and political organization unknown to Jesus, it is at heart the same ideal applied to the same problem of spiritual redemption. Even the setting of Gandhi's life, and its drama to date—a public ministry of three years directed to the multitudes and against the native rulers of his people and an alien empire, presenting spiritual principles of love and sacrifice as the foundations of a new social order, ending in arrest, trial, and, not crucifixion to be sure, but long imprisonment—these suggest a transference of the New Testament story to our day. And this book, "Young India," bulky as it is, seems a gospel of this modern Christ!

The closing pages, as in each of the four Gospels, present the story of the arrest, trial, and condemnation of the non-resistant leader of his people. This is preceded, as in the Gospels, by anticipations of the event ("If I am arrested—"). The arrest is briefly described. Then comes the trial before the English judge—the questioning, the plea of guilty, Gandhi's unforgettable "Statement" to the court, the judge's highly creditable reply, the sentence, the closing scene of farewell. There is nothing in history to compare with this except the death of Jesus, unless it be the death of Socrates or that of John Brown. The account, as printed in this volume, is destined, I believe, to take its permanent place in the world's literature of heroic martyrdom.

In the thousand and more pages leading up to this sublime climax are gathered "all the articles, numbering hundreds," printed by Gandhi in "Young India" during his active leadership of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The separate items, including not merely articles, but interviews, conversations, letters, editorials, chance notes, and "observations by the way," run the whole gamut of discussion from the most exalted moral and religious principles to comparatively trivial matters of individual conduct and party tactics. Some few, written by others than Gandhi himself, are included because of their direct bearing upon certain aspects of the Mahatma's career or thought. Others are introduced or accompanied by a short narrative in explanation of the time and circumstance of a particular utterance. Many contain important biographical data. All combine, as living documents printed just as they were written in the heat of conflict, to give an unrivalled picture of Gandhi in his greatest years—his program and its application to a myriad particular instances; his purpose and the faith by which it lives; above all, his august spirit. He moves in these pages as vividly as Jesus in the Gospels—and as sublimely.

"Young India," in spite of its bulk and its modern documentary aspect, would have still more strongly suggested the New Testament parallel upon which I am insisting had it not been for the editor's arrangement of material logically instead of chronologically, by topics as in an encyclopedia instead of by sequence of events as in a history or biography. The chapters thus appear "sorted and grouped under ten sections," entitled Towards Non-Co-operation, The Principles of Non-Co-operation, The Non-Cooperation Campaign, Towards Civil Disobedience, Miscellaneous, etc. This scheme has the advantage of making the book a kind of textbook, admirably adapted to the uses of those who want to know the ideas and practices involved in Gandhi's great revolt. But this advantage is won at the cost of missing the march of events, and thus the sweep of the most thrilling and momentous movement of modern times. I found myself rebelling at this attempt of another mind to classify under general topics and with precise headings what had never been classified by Gandhi himself but, on the contrary, had been put forth as the moment determined and as this crisis or that developed. Gandhi, after all, is not a philosopher, not primarily a thinker, but a statesman, a reformer, a popular leader, a seer and prophet, that strange combination of man of action and man of vision which appears, as in Jesus, in only rarest souls of history. We should see him and hear his words as he himself moved from day to day, and from event to event. To arrange material, as the editor has done in "Young India," is too much like what the theologians have done to the words of Jesus to be satisfactory.

What the reader will probably miss in this volume is a certain eloquence which he has been led to expect from the stories which have come from India of Gandhi's vast influence over his countrymen. There is little here of the conciseness of the great master of popular speech, the Nazarene—little of his matchless poetry, his brilliant irony, his vivid power of parable and phrase. It must be remembered, of course, that the contents of the books are essays or letters, and not addresses. But even so is it obvious that Gandhi's eloquence is that of personality and not of speech. But what a personality! What freedom from prejudice, pride, malice, vindictiveness, self-seeking! What mastery of tolerance patience, magnanimity, the universal love of men! What inward discipline to purity, what outward consecration to sacrifice! What vision of the spirit, and what trust in spiritual forces to endure and conquer all! Is it any wonder that this man has won the allegiance of his people, and is now little by little catching the imagination of the world? In all things fundamental to the soul, he is incomparable the greatest of living men. In his organization of a vast social movement in terms of non-violent coercion or non-resistant love, his life marks a new epoch in the annals of the race. In purpose, method, and ideal he reveals to our time, as Jesus revealed to his, the way of life. Yet England to-day, like Rome yesterday, sees nothing to do with such a man but to destroy him!

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

INDIAN JAILS.

HORRORS OF VISAPUR.

REJOINDER TO GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that the Bombay Government has paid so much attention to replying to the criticism in 'Newspapers and on public platforms.' I am also glad to note from the Government Communique published in your esteemed paper dated the 4th instant that the Government is aware of the new system of prison reform which aims not at the punishment of the culprit but at his reformation.

The public will, of course, note with satisfaction the anxiety of the Government to remove 'a certain amount of misunderstanding' which has been created 'by occasional comments in newspapers and speeches on public platforms'.

But whilst agreeing with the Government in its principle of reforming prisoners and its anxiety to have as small a jail population as possible, if for no other reason than on account of the expense, I differ from its practice in the treatment of prisoners, which has a contrary effect, and which I myself have seen for nearly a year and a half in jail.

I shall only mention a few instances to prove that the jail officials are far from understanding the system of reformation criminals. In my letter to you dated November 14, 1923, I mentioned an instance of the Superintendent's lack of imagination in his treatment of prisoners and his flogging a prisoner because he was rude in the beginning. The history ticket of the criminal concerned runs as follows:—

'7 Another Prisoner.'

19-4-23. Impertinently throwing away his extra "Mutka" (earthen pot) and breaking it. When brought before the punishment table says, "What fool of a little thing like that. Do what you like; give me—'phatkas'—(stripes). His request is granted to the extent of 15. Whilst having the above he used such filthy language that I gave him another 15. Abusing in the filthiest terms when it was all over 4 days penal diet (Dangerous character Separate, Rule 783. B. J. M.)

I reproduce this instance here to show how reformatory the system is in India. The Superintendent had no right, in the first instance, bearing in mind the Recommendations of the Indian Jail Commission, to flog a man simply because he asks for it. The Jail Commission had specified that flogging should be only resorted to when there is an assult on Jail officials, or a mutiny or an escape. None of those the convit had done. He merely said out of bravado, 'Give me Phatkas'.

But why did he break his 'Mutka'? It was the holy month of ramdhan. Usually all prisoners are supplied with only a pot and plate which are used for innmerable purposes. As it was Ramdhan, the Mussalmans were supplied with an additional pot as they took their meals after lock-up at sunset. The Government communique states that the Mussalmans are supplied an extra pot. Only in the month of Ramdhan they are given an extra earthen pot.

But this is by the way. The 'mutka' supplied to the Mussalmans at Ramdhan time was too small a vessel to be called a pot. It could heardly accommodate 1 seer of water. They have to perform their ablutions before taking 'khana' and wash their hands etc., after it, so that the water needed could not be sufficient. They had to bawl out for the warder who would on many occasions turn a deaf ear. Almost all the Mussalmans requested the Superintendent to give them a bigger pot. The Superintendent retorted saying, "Ek lena do to lo. nahi to vapas karo." The prisoner concerned got angry, and broke his extra pot after the departure of the Superintendent from the yard. Next day he was produced before the Superintendent. Already annoyed, he uttered these words, 'Give me phatkas' and got 30 stripes and 4 days' penal diet in the bargain.

How fair it would have been if the Superintendent had acceded to his reequest for a bigger pot reasonably asked for as he acceded to his request for stripes!

Another more glaring instance [illegible] at least the lack of that spirit of [illegible] reform, if not the cruel policy towards the [illegible] prisoners, would be seen from the case of Gujarati prisoner, whom I happened to know in the jail intimately. In the early morning at about 5, he used to get up, and used to sing 'Bhajans' of Mirabai and Narsinh Mehta. At the time I saw him he was grinding 35 lbs. a day. He was many a time in the same barrack with me. I have hardly found a more sober and reasonable convict amongst the criminals in my jail-life. In his spare hours he used to read the Gujarati translation of Lokmanya's Gita.

But a tale of woe and a new chapter in his history of life began when one day he asked for wheat rations in lieu of rice ration which he was getting and which did not suffice him. Further he aded that he had to grind 35 lbs. and required more nourishment. The Superintendent replied 'well do your work properly for a fortnight and I will consider.' He would not do his full task, because he felt hungry with rice rations. From that day he worked regularly, managing to procure some bread from friends, and at the end of the period asked for wheat chappatis. "I am sorry," replied the Superintendent, "wheat rations are stopped. The Government can't afford that." "Sir," remarked the convict, "is there no rule by which long term convicts can be hanged and thus the Government be relieved of the financial burden!" He himself came [illegible] narrated this story to me. The Superintendent had received instructions from the [illegible] during that fortnight that no convict be given wheat chappatis unless he [illegible] weight.

He grew desperate. "I won't [illegible] work" he told me. Friends advised him [illegible] do work, but he would not. He was flogged twice and I am told at each stripe, he "Bham-mba-deo" calmly. He refused to take food, went on hunger strike, was locked up in a cell, the door of which was wire-gauzed, so that none could give him food clandestinely. There is only one door to the cell and a window high above, and when the door is wire gauzed, the cell becomes dark even during day-time. He grew more desperate. He took off all his clothes and paraded his cell 10 ft. by 10 ft., in a state of nature, and sang "Bham-mba-deo" whenever any body approached him. The jail officials said he was pretending madness. I do not for a minute want to say that the prisoner as a rule is completely in the right. But the Government has to improve him. The prisoner in question might have broken some rules, though I am not aware of that, good heavens, what a tragedy of a man's life and especially of a convict with 20 years staring him in the face and all for what—for wheat chappatis allowed till that time to prisoners whom the Superintendent would like to give, but discontinued to be given as ordinarily done because of Retrenchment!

Some prisoners pretend madness, or if the jail officials are taken in they would be sent to the lunatic asylum where they say they get better treatment!

The Bombay Communique published in your issue of February 4, says: "The Bombay Jail Manual, which lays down the Rules and Regulations for the treatment of prisoners is a bulky volume of some 200 pages containing over 1,100 rules most of which are designed for the benefit of the prisoner, regulating strictly his treatment by jail officials, his diet, health, privileges and so on." That the Bombay Jail Manual contains such a "Declaration of Rights" of the prisoners is really to the credit of the Government. But why then should they be kept ignorant of the same. I myself asked for a copy of the Jail Manual when in the A. C. P., but it was refused to me. Sjt. Govindji Vasanji asked for it in one of the Bombay Jails, but it was not supplied to him. Every week a convict clerk comes in every yard and reads for a number of minutes a number of jail rules the infringement of which would be met by punishment. But as regards this treatment by jail officials, his diet, health, privileges and so on' he is woefully ignorant. How the Jail Manual is followed in practice can be seen from the following:—

It is clearly laid down in the Jail Manual that no prisoner should be given two punishments for one and the same offence. In practice every prisoner who gets 'Khada' i.e., standing handcuffs, by which he has to stand from 7 in the morning till 5 in the evening with handcuffs round his hands tied to his cell with an hour's recess in the noon during which he takes his meals, gets also cross bars. this was so, at least when I was there. I am told that there is a distinct provision that whilst giving work, the convict's previous mode of life or occupation should be taken into consideration. In the face of this rule, how can the medical officer give chakki to political prisoners. In the Yeravda Prison, a political prisoner who weighed hardly 104 lbs. and who was formerly a sub-assistant surgeon was given grinding and the task was 25 lbs. a day! There is a rule in the Jail Manual that no prisoner shall be locked up for more than 14 days in his cell continuously. But I was locked up for full two months continuously. Sometimes, the prisoner undergoes more than one punishment at the same time for different offences. I have seen some of the Mulshi men suffering 6 punishments at one and the same time, viz:—

1. Gunny clothing:
2. 'Khada' (S[illegible]
3. Cross [illegible]ding bar[illegible]d-cuffs).
4. P[illegible]
5. [illegible]nal Diet:
6. Stoppage of letters and interviews:
7. Withdrawal of Books.
8. No Remission.
9. Separate (Rule 783 B. J. M.)

"It is the duty of all prison officers to treat prisoners with tempe[illegible]r and strict impartiality, to listen patien[illegible]y to their complaints and grievances. [illegible]" One can make allowance for an o[illegible]ccasional fit of distemper on the part of [illegible] the jail officers. But in the A. C. P. who [illegible]never any prisoner, I am told, complained [illegible] about the vegetables. the Superintendent [illegible]plied, "Bacchu, tera bap ne aisi bhaji kh[illegible] ai thee. Bar ana seer ki bhaji hai." Al[illegible]cost all the prisoners to whom I asked ab[illegible]out Bhaji, gave me this reply of the Su[illegible]erintendent. This was about the year 1[illegible]922. Could it be that they had all conspire[illegible]d to give the same reply to me when aske[illegible]d at different times and in different ways?

After disc[illegible]ussing the Pros and Cons of abusing th[illegible]e criminals while at work to stimulate [illegible]them to greater exertion. Not content [illegible]with this, some of the convict officers use[illegible]d to take a broomstick, catch the other [illegible]nd of it and with the handle used to be[illegible]at on the buttocks of the criminals. I w[illegible]s an eye witness to this whole affair. som[illegible]s of the Mulshi prisoners were given [illegible]mp too, and they had to undergo this [illegible]rm of torture. But after a time, they refused to do work under such conditions. They were flogged for refusing to do work, but they could not tolerate a convict-warder abusing and beating them. The whole matter was brought before the Superintendent by some of the politicals who had seen these things. The Superintendent after an examination of all parties concerned did find that *the warder in charge did abuse and did beat.* He was transferred to a different yard. The Mulshi men were withdrawn from that work and for some time a European Sergeant was posted to the place to see that no abuse or [illegible] was resorted to. But after a time, the European Sergeant merely paid surprise visits, and again the convict-warders took to beating and abusing.

The Convict-warder is supplied with a baton, and it often acts like the waving of a red flag before a bull. Some of the convict officers take a special delight in having stronger and larger batons than those usually issued. One convict-warder in my yard used to have a very strong and a pretty large baton. He used to flourish it in the face of a convict on the slightest provocation. The result was that the criminals the convict officer system, and inspite of the inability of the Indian Jail Committee to give and finding on such a system, the Bombay Government has come to the conclusion that the 'system is satisfactory.' I shall give here a few instances so as to show how the convict officer system works in actual practice. The hardest work in the Yeravda Central Prison is the pump. The whole jail with its press is supplied water by the working of the pump by criminals. There are 2 shifts, and every half hour the men are changed, the next shift taking their place. Even the officials believe that the hardest work in the Y. C. P. is the pump. There are 3 or 4 convict officers over these criminals who number about 60 to 70. The convict officers go on also got the idea of having sticks. They broke their wool-spinning wheels got the central piece of wood which is about 4 ft. long and broke the head or one of the warders. I am told that in some of the Indian jails they are not given batons. Much mischief in jails is due to this baton. It merely incites the criminals to greater acts of violence.

On another occasion a Sambo working at the pump, I am told, did not do the work properly. Some of the warders allege that he assaulted one of them.. Be that as it may, I saw from my cell a tragic sight—the Sambo shrieking and howling, running here and there, seeking for some shelter, hotly pursued by about half a dozen warders who went on hammering blows of the batons on his head. Had it not been for the intervention of some of the Sikhs, the man, so far as I believe, would have been done to death. I reported the sight I had witnessed to the jailor, who had come to enquire about the same, I also requested him that I should very much like to state to the Superintendent what I had seen. The next day the enquiries began. As there were no marks on the Sambo's body the convict warder was let off. My evidence was of course there; but it was simply ignored.

These convict warders undergo a complete change in their mental outlook when they became officers. They feel that they are not at all criminals. When they talk of the convicts, they say, "Abi kedi lok bot kharab ate hai", forgetting that they themselves are convicts.

Various tales are current regarding these warders taking advantage of their position for immoral purposes. I am told that a convict warder at the pump used to haul up a prisoner aged about 20 everyday, though as report went he worked well. The complaint that the convict officer preferred against the convict was 'no proper task'. The man was punished everyday, till at last he was warned that he would be flogged if he was produced again. The real matter was so far as my information went, that the convict warder wanted to have immoral practices with the man. The warning had its effect. The warder had served his purpose. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with such stories. Would that they were false! It may be contended that in the jail there is a juvenile ward and that boys are strictly kept apart. I will only state that if this be the plea of the jail authorities, they are woefully ignorant of what goes on in the jail. I shall not discuss some of the things here, for the simple reason that the public would be shocked to read them.

In reviewing the day's work, the communique says, "After the evening meal at 6 p.m. the prisoners are locked up." So far as the separate and solitary yards are concerned, and the politicals who are lodged there, they are locked up at 5 p.m. I trust the necessary change will be made.

Further it adds, "Every prisoner must wash his clothes at least once a week." As a matter of fact, the[illegible] *only once* a wee[illegible] can wash their clothes for the pu[illegible] Two soap nuts provided As [illegible]pose last only once washing.

[illegible]egards visitors to jails who listen to complaints of the prisoners. I mentioned in my letter published in the issue of November 14, 1923 of your esteemed paper how the European Magistrate refused to listen to the request of a Sikh because he was a Sikh. I will add another instance here. One of the politicals requested a European visitor who had come to hear complaints from prisoners, that the prisoners should have 2 suits of clothes. The European dignitary dressed in a fine morning suit replied that the Government was poor (!)!

As to the meeting of the Quarterly Board, it is also a farce as far as I could see in the Y.C.P. Once the prisoner knowing that the Board was to come the next day preserved his evening vegetables. In the morning, next day, when the Board neared his cell, he showed the vegetables adding that he had to grind 35 lbs everyday and how he could do that with such food. I am told that the Superintendent merely asked the Board to see his history ticket as the convict had so many punishments to his credit. The Board went away without even an attempt at looking at the bonafides of the complaint and the convict next day got 3 days' penal diet in addition. It was something like "Oliver asking for more!"

There was much fighting going on between convict-warders and criminals in my yard. Some of the politicals apprehended that their lives were in danger. The Superintendent was requested by some of them to transfer them to an altogether different yard away from these criminals. The Superintendent said that he would consider the matter. Meanwhile the Board came. A Sikh political prisoner requested the Board to transfer him and his friend to a different yard, stating that their lives were in danger among these criminals. One of the members of the Board replied "Superintendent sab bandabast karega" There was civil police posted in my yard. In spite of this fact, fighting took place, the politicals were apprehending every hour some danger to their lives.

Whilst writing re health and diet, the Government communique, I believe, merely reproduces certain extracts from the Jail Manual. We are glad that there is such a provision but between it and practice, there is such a gulf. The vegetables we get is hardly 4oz. plus 4oz. of water, and even this 4oz. of vegetables mean often radish leaves and stalks. I believe there is a provision in the Jail Manual that vegetables should be purchased from the contractor at 2 pice seer! I wonder whether that rate is still continued. The chapatis are seldom properly cooked. Sjt. Govindji Vasanji has also got the same experience as I had in Yeravda. In the A.C.P. in 1922, we politicals actually went on a partial hunger strike because the vegetables were bad.

"When vegetables are not procurable, 2lbs. of whey may be issued during the months from March to October and 8oz. of milk from November to February. Never in this year and a half of my prison stay did I see milk or whey as a substitute for vegetables. None in the prison knows that such a substitute exists at all. Why, there can be no scarcity of radish leaves and stalks so long as the world lasts.

"The cleaning of grain, the grinding of corn, the preparation of vegetables etc., are all done by prisoners, who as they have to eat the food themselves are the persons most likely to see that the work is properly done." Food for 2000 persons is to be cooked. How can one expect criminals to cook the best food for all these for, the simple reason that they have to eat the same food. There are so many other ways by which they can satisfy their own needs in the kitchen without a jot of consideration for the 2000 souls for whom they cook.

The rice rations which the jail issues are really not sufficient. In practice the convict to whom rice rations are given gets 18 oz. of cooked rice once in the morning and once in the evening, 1lb of cooked dali and 8 ozs. of vegetables and 1 lb of Konji in the early morning. This constitutes his day's rations. One of the prominent men of Mulshi Satyagrahis who was given 25lbs of chakki informed the Superintendent that the rice ration was not sufficient and that wheat ration instead of rice ration should be substituted. The Superintendent replied that unless he fell in weight he could not give him wheat chappatis. So there was a distinct alternative before him—to starve for a fortnight or more living on in sufficient meals or to take some bread from some Sikh political prisoners who had got wheat rations after their hunger strike for nearly 21 days!

Much has been written about the Medical Officer in the jail. In the Y. C. P. the Assistant Surgeon, who becomes the Medical Officer in jails where the Superintendent is not an I. M. S. Officer, was very clever indeed. One day he told us that once he was in Thana Jail and there in the hospital soon after his going he reduced the total strength of the hospital from 80 to 8. How clever of him! An angel come to an hospital! I am told that on account of retrenchment the medical authorities think a thousand times before admitting a prisoner to the hospital.

In jails where the Superintendent is an I.M.S. Officer matters are worse. It is the same person who punishes the prisoners, distributes different tasks to them. It very often happens that a prisoner who is sluggish in his work or is mischievous and is punished very often really gets in the bad books of the Superintendent, and when such a prisoner falls ill, he is on many occasions neglected for some time. It is after all but human. There should be a complete division of duties. The Superintendent should not be the Chief Medical Officer, for which post he gets a certain allowance.

I shall repeat here that sanitary arrangements are really shocking in jails. To defocate without any platform to rest the feet on, to urinate in a pot whose mouth is more than 1½ ft. in diameter and which is in the prisoner's cell 10ft. by 10 ft for more than 12 hours, to attend to nature's call in latrines which have no doors and the necessary complement of washing to be done some 3 to 4 yards far off after climbing a series of steps—these are sufficiently revolting to an ordinary man-in-the-street, not to mention cultured people.

[illegible] we clearly see that prison-reform in Bombay jails leaves much to be desired, to put it most mildly.—Yours, etc

J. P. BRAHMANSALI.

P. S.—1. The Government communique is entirely silent on my suugestion re. the accommodation of the political prisoners in a separate yard. The former plea of the Government published in your issue of the 13-12-23, stated that "all the cells in the Yervada are in one corner of the jail, and it is, therefore, unavoidable that 'political prisoners' should be in the midst of the worst characters in the jail. One cannot however help sympathising with respectable people who have to live surrounded by the scum of the criminal classes." In my criticism of this reply of the Government published in your issue of the 26th December 23, I mentioned that separate Barracks Nos. 1, 2, 3, can accommodate political prisoners away from the criminals. I hope the Government will see its way by translating its sympathy into action.

2. As regards clothing too, the Superintendent admitted "that 2 suits per prisoner are really necessary and this was one of the recommendations of the Jail Commission". May I know how much time has elapsed since the report of the Jail Commissions.

3. The Government communique is silent re. my criticism of shaving and my instance of a man showing his head to the Superintendent and remarking, "Sir, they shave as if they cut grass in the field." Now that Sir, you have drawn the attention of the public that shaving materials are allowed in English jails, we trust the same system will prevail in India.

By the way, why does not the Medical Officer deem it necessary that the same razor and materials are not applied both to to the persons suffering from internal diseases and to healthy men? Perhaps he is over-worked. Sjt. Govindji mentioned even worse things in Visapur in connection with shaving. "A 'Firman' to complete 80 to 100 prisoners shaving within 7 to 8 hours"! Fancy that.

The cells are very dark at night. The Superintendent had remarked, "the cost" of lights, "would be prohibitive." Only 30 lamps are required to light the separate and solitary yards. I wonder whether the Superintendent does deally mean what he says.

J. P. B.

Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati
Feb. 11.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of the Jail Administration of the Bombay Presidency published by the Government are only miserable attempts at showing the white side of jail life in India, by window-dressing, so to say. Ninety-nine out of a hundred people of all shades of political opinion would be led to believe in the "care" and "hospitality" of the Government towards the inmates of Indian Jails by such reports. But there is the other side to the picture of jail life in the Visapur Hell also. I have, therefore to request you to kindly publish my short speech I delivered in the public meeting at the Sir C. J. Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. I leave it to the public to judge whether they can be fooled any longer by Government reports of jail and jail maladministration in India.

I challenge the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Information, the Official in Charge of the Prison port-folio in the Councils and lastly the Bombay Government to refute any one of the points stated below, the state of affairs that existed even up to last year. After the hue and cry that was raised by the public and the Indian Nationalist Press and thorough exposure given, a few changes, I hear, were made in the Indian Bastille, but the fact remains that humanity is still at a discount in the Visapur Jail.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Forgett Street, Bombay.
Feb. 5.

The following is the greater part, of Mr. Chothia's speech referred to in the letter:

Since the publication of the Painter Committee's Report re: the Visapur Jail Scandal and the most harrowing incidents disclosed in the evidence, given by our fellow country men before the said Committee, no true and self-respecting Indian, or for the matter of that no self-respecting person, even if he be an Englishman, could sit with hands folded; and no civilized Government could connive at the most pitiable conditions to which prisoners political or otherwise in Bombay Presidency and India in general are subjected in the name of Law and Order.

Taking the example of the Visapur Jail, the Bastille of India, we come across the following to which our strongest objection and vehement protest may be based, viz: the Latrine horrors, the "Chukki" grinding cruelties, the bellchain atrocities, the awakening of prisoners at 4 in the morning, the double crossbar fetters, the prohibition of nature's call, standing hand—cuffs, stinking horrible food and scores of other barbarities fully described in a pamphlet written by Mr. Bhojraj J. Ajwani a graduate of the Bombay University and Mr. Virumal Gurdasani, a teacher in the National High School at Sukkur who themselves experienced them. This pamphlet was the subject of a small discussion in the House of Commons about which you will hear later on. These harrowing accounts of the direst cruelties in a Jail conducted by a so called civilized Government, show to what a depth of degradation the human mind can sink to inflict such tortures on helpless and inarticulate fellow creatures surrounded by four walls. Little do the convicting magistrates in the Presidency realise to what a Living Hell on God's bountiful earth they are consigning their fellow creatures in the name of Law and Order when they pass sentence of long terms of rigorous imprisonment.

No amount of camouflage by the person in charge of the Prison Portfolio, no amount of juggling with the facts and skilful evasion, no amount of idle threats to prosecute the writers of the pamphlets, which were ditsributed to some of the most eminent members of society here as well as in England and America, are ever going to convince the world that horrible atrocities do not exist in Indian Jails. The first question every Indian has a right to ask the Government is: "How many Englishmen have been put in the Visapur Hell (a) with the bellchain fastened on them at night as if they were so many ferocious beasts of prey, (b) with a tub used for drinking water during day and the same to be used at night for necessary purposes, (c) with the horror of Latrine basin to be used with two other prisoners simultaneously, (d) the grinding of 40 seers of corn a day, (e) and the severe beating of dandas by the inhuman warders in case of non-fulfilment (f) the horrible naked bath once a week in the open in an abominable, filthy, stinking pool of water, bringing with it scores of lice on the bodies of the unfortunate prisoners, (j) the exposure of naked bodies five times a day by the warders for a search for tobacco, bidis etc., and scores of other barbarities. It was only after the warders had done a prisoner to death and nearly killed two others, one of whom was confined to the hospital in agonies for over 8 months, and after horrid rumours began to leak out concerning the doings of the jail administration at Visapur, that the Government were compelled to institute an enquiry. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if I were to give you the full history in detail of the suffering and torture of some of the ex-prisoners whom I have interviewed at my place it would make your blood boil, it would make your hair stand on end and it would give you quite a clear idea of Hell on earth in this Presidency under the Regime of the Mahap Government of Sir George Lloyd and his titled English bureaucrat in charge of the prison portfolio. Their statements have all stood the severe test of cross-examination.

Speaking about the latrine horrors, one incident will be sufficient to show you the low mentality of some of the Englishmen in this land towards the feelings of Indians. Mr. Govindji Vasanji one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the said Committee was asked by Mr. Painter, the President: "What is wrong, Mr. Govindji, if three men answer the call of nature in the same pot at the same time?" Mr. Govindji promptly replied in English "If this is the idea of western decency, allow me to assure you that it is not an Eastern tradition". Ladies and gentlemen, further comments are unnecessary as this incident has come out from one of the Steel Frame.

A jail that was meant to be a temporary one, for a year or so, has collected in its bosom the utmost horrors and human miseries for the last 19 years. But do you think, ladies and gentlemen that all prison-

(Continued on next page).

GANDHI-PHOBIA IN CALCUTTA.

EUROPEAN M. L. C'S RAVINGS.

ADVICE TO MOTOR TRADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At the annual dinner of the Calcutta Motor Trades Association Mr. M. B. Bilton, Chairman of the Association who presided pointed out the difficulties that stood in the way of trade, namely the retention of an import duty of 30 per cent, high prices of petrol and absence of recognition by the community in general and Government in particular of the motor industry as a worthy staple and a totally indispensable department of commerce. He said they confidently looked forward to the introduction of a fair and reasonable rate of import duty in the forthcoming financial statement and they held that in no circumstances should import duty, levied upon motor cars, be in excess of general tariff of 15 per cent, since 15 per cent was levied on goods which were unproductive of recurring revenue. The then idea was that import duty of 10 per cent on motor cars and five per cent on motor lorries would be a fair thing.

RAVINGS OF DEMENTIA.

Mr. E. Villiers M.L.C. replying to the toast of the Motor Trades Association severely criticised the Government of India's present political policy. In impressing on the members of the Association the need of organising themselves and taking concerted action Mr. Villiers warned them against further betrayal of those local Britishers and Indians, who had given such unfaltering support to the constitution during the past three years and who, he said, had received such poor return for their loyalty in almost every instance where their loyalty had been put in the balance against the disloyalty of the extremist section of the country. He mentioned that the European community supported the reforms with a safeguard that no modification of the reforms whatsoever would be made until 1929 and thereafter at subsequent periods of 12 years. It was on that stipulation alone that they agreed to make the reforms a success, but while nothing definite had been done in the matter yet signs were not wanting that there was weakening on the part of Government towards that stipulated period. Mr. Villiers then referred to Mr. Gandhi's release and said "I would remind you that it was less than a year ago that Sir Malcolm Hailey stated in the Assembly that Mr. Gandhi had done more than any man of his generation to disturb the peace of India and to hamper her constitutional advance and he went on to say his release was unthinkable. It is true that Mr. Gandhi has now been released ostensibly for reasons of his health ,but I must confess that this reason appeals as little to myself as it has to Mr. Gandhi himself. Do you release a world homicidal maniac, because he suffers from appendicitis. Make no mistake. I am not comparing Gandhi to a homicidal maniac. I rate his intelligence. But announcements such as those made by the Home Member one day followed by actions diametrically opposed thereto the next weaken my faith in Government; announcements almost to the extent of calling forth from me that sane gibe as Gandhi had already thrown at the heads of those vacillating gentlemen at Delhi by whom we have the honour to-day to be ruled."

He concluded by stating that if the elemental safeguard to reforms, namely modification only after ten years, was gone back upon by one hair's breadth there would have been perpetrated against them a breach of faith on the part of the Government and he maintained that every European in this country would be completely and honourably absolved from, in any way, participating further in the reforms and that in the face of such betrayal they might hold themselves free to act exactly as it might seem best to them.

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RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it." . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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INDIAN JAILS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Men are treated like this in Indian jails? No, no, the Government is decidedly kind to some of them. It is only a question of the pigment of colour. With your permission I shall read the passage from "Navyug" of the 6th July 1923. You have heard the name of Horatio Bottomley, who was convicted some time back by an English Judge and Jury for the embezzlement of thousands and thousands of pounds ruining thousands of homes of the rich and the poor. This man gets the privileges of the periodicals, weekly interviews with his friends and family and is amply provided with all home comforts in a jail, and here in our country the noblest sons of the land are rotting in horrible Indian jails. The longest duration in England for a criminal for hard labour is 2 years, after that he is given light work, wheras in Indian jails prisoners are made to undergo the harshest punishments for nearly 14 years continually.

A jail in the first place ought to be an institution for correcting and reforming a criminal (all criminalities are diseases) and not a horrible den of torture. And fancy vindictive punishments especially on political prisoners many of whom are highly educated and whose so called crimes, do not involve the least moral turpitude. In spite of the futile attempts of the Government to whitewash the whole loathsome story of the Visapur jail scandals and attempts to shield those responsible, the Indian public and some of the better class of Englishmen in this land have realised the gravity of the offences of the jail administration in India. In any civilised country the man in charge of the prison portfolio would be publicly hissed out and impeached before a tribunal if he insisted on a mad policy of defying public opinion. But in the absence of strong public opinion and responsible Government. the Indians are made to undergo untold hardships and humiliations. And who are primarily responsible for those horrors? It is surely not the Government, it is not their officials, it is not the bureaucracy. It is the Indian Councillors and Indian supporters of this mad sysetm of Government.

"TREATMENT HUMANE."

EXTRACT FROM VISAPUR JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We find that the treatment of prisoners has been humane, except in the particular case which we will presently deal with, and was observed that the health and physical condition of those who were in the Prison at the time of our inspection were generally good. The number of patients in hospital was not large in proportion to the total number in the prison. Clothing and blankets are adequate for a normal number of prisoners, but, as we have pointed out, there have been occasions on which the admission of considerable numbers from other places has strained the local resources. And we find further that at the time of our visit—the particular exception referred to above having been drastically dealt with—the treatment of prisoners by the staff left nothing to complain of.

The supply of food is adequate, and the food itself as far as we are able—to judge is satisfactory in quality. We had complaints about it from some witnesses but such complaints did not differ much from those made by prisoners at any other prison on the occasion of an inspection and related chiefly to the kind of grain supplied; some prisoners being used to one kind and some to another we do not think there is adequate ground for complaint (except perhaps in the case of the potato ration which was stopped about a year ago) on this score, nor do we find any justification for complaints regarding the meat and vegetable rations. We notice, however, that the same contractor has been supplying food to this prison for the past twenty years and while we have before us no evidence of malpractice (and cannot of course take cognizance of rumours) we think it desirable that the contract should be given from time to time to different persons.

A NOTORIOUSLY ROUGH WARDER.

We have stated that the treatment of prisoners has been generally humane, and have referred to a particular exception to this statement. This exception relates to some of the prisoners in the grinding shed—generally called the "Chakki" shed—prior to the date of our visit. This part of the prison, was under the direct supervision of a warder Subrao Ramchandra, who was notoriously rough in his dealings with prisoners. His subordinates of course followed his example. The evidence which includes Subrao's Service Sheet, shows that he had been repeatedly both warned and punished on account of the way in which he dealt with prisoners in his charge notwithstanding which he continued his methods with the ultimate result that one prisoner died from the effects of his ill-treatment while others were seriously injured.

Five Hurs were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for specific offences against discipline, and in due course found themselves in the "Chakki" shed under the warder Subrao. One of them, Alam, by name, was assaulted on the 29th July the day on which they were put to work on grinding, and three others on the following day. Alam (whom we saw at the Hur Settlement) was so badly injured that he is still under medical treatment, suffering from a deep-seated abscess caused by the jubbing strokes on a baton. Of the others one (Dosu) died in a few hours after he was assaulted, Another (Ak) was so seriously hurt that he had to be kept in hospital till the 11th August and was not in the Medical Officers opinion fully restored to health then while the third (Puno) was less seriously damaged but was also under medical treatment up to the 11th August.

The way in which these four Hurs were assaulted was according to the evidence on record as follows:—

(i) They were thrown with greater or less violence on to the floor of the Grinding Shed;

(ii) They were struck with the ends of the warder's batons, that is "jabbed," in the small of the back and the region of the loins. Superficial marks of the injuries caused by this method of using the batons were not immediately apparent or at any rate sufficiently plain to be detected by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (at the time the only Medical Officer on the spot.) whose examination of the injured men was as the Sessions Judge has observed only a cursory one.

* * * *

"MOST CULPABLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

We cannot avoid the conclusions in view of the cumulative effect of the evidence before us,. that the Jailor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon were ultimately morally responsible for the tragic consequences of these most culpable acts of violence. While it is of course essential that prison officials should maintain discipline in their dealings with convicts, it is on the other hand very necessary that any instance of uncalled for rough treatment on the part of the subordinate staff should be dealt with promptly and drastically. In this case the Superintendent was kept in ignorance till it was too late. We think that departmental action should be taken in regard to the conduct of the two officials above mentioned.

We have dealt with this case at some length because it is a very serious instance of violence. It is as we have stated the only example of actual violence resulting in serious injury of which we have evidence (we have taken the case of Alam as part of the whole case.) But "Nemo Repento Fit Turpissimus", and it is impossible to resist the inference that the "Chakki" shed must have been the scene of a good deal of rough treatment from the time of the advent of Subrao (i.e., for about a year), even if up to the time of the assault on the Hur prisoners no individual had been hurt badly enough to require medical treatment. There is one such allegation, but we think the truth of it more than doutful.

* * * *

INSIDE THE BARRACKS.

Our remarks so far concern arrangements outside the barracks. The greater part of the complaints we have listened to, however, concern the arrangements within barracks. These consist of a number of utensils of large size placed down the centre of each barrack which are intended for use at night and first thing in the morning, the slooping prisoners being in two rows, one along each side of the barrack. These utensils are cleaned out and disinfected with scrupulous care, and there is no evidence whatever that their location in the barracks has had any ill-effect on the health of any prisoner. Here, again, however, the main complaint is the hustling and attendant discomfort, both at night, when any prisoner who wants to make use of one of the utensils must ask the permission of the overseers in charge and must relieve himself, in one way or the other while still restricted by the bel chain and in the morning after all occupants of the barracks have been awakened. Overseers are no doubt often impatient of being disturbed in the night—probably in cold weather it happens with some frequency—and sometimes no doubt difficult to rouse, but we see no reason to believe that permission is generally or often refused with the result that the individual has to lie and suffer till morning. Certain further allegations in this respect contained in a pamphlet—of which we have a copy—the Inspector-General shows in his report to be palpably false.

Occasionally it happens that a prisoner feels himself called on to defaecate at night—this he can do with permission of the overseer, but the fact when it happens is supposed to be reported. The reason for this rule is obvious: in the first place the use of the utensils for this purpose inside a barrack in which prisoners are sleeping is offensive to those in the vicinity, and secondly, when a prisoner has to defaecate during the night there is a possibility that there is something wrong with his health. It is admitted that overseers do not by any means report all such cases.

SENSE OF DECENCY OFFENDED.

Govindji Vasanji's main complaint seem to be that the early morning routine offended his sense of decency. We have no doubt it did and that of others like him, but in the circumstances of this particular prison there is hardly any alternative. We have already stated our opinion that persons of the class of Govindji Vasanji should not have been sent to Visapur at all. To the majority of prisoners this aspect of the early morning routine does not much matters what they object to is the hurry with which they allege that it is conducted, and the attendant hustling and discomfort. We deal however with this matter further on.

* * * *

WATER VERY SCARCE.

It is true that prisoners get a bath only once a week, except those in the "Chakki" shed, who get a daily bath. The fact that water is very scarce during most of the year at Visapur and all that is available at the prison itself has to be brought there from below. that is from near the dam which is in course of construction. There is ample water there for bathing purposes, and the drinking supply at the prison is also ample. For the rest of the prisoners—that is other than those on "Chakki"—to get a bath at more frequent intervals than once a week work would have to be curtailed and progress would to some extent suffer. Nevertheless we think it desirable that at the cost of some further delay in completion of a work which has already been over twenty years in course of construction arrangements should be made by which all prisoners might get a bath twice a week. A daily bath for all seems to us, in the circumstances of the Visapur Prison, impracticable.

Blankets and clothing are, as we have stated, sufficient for a normal number of prisoners—the Superintendent's evidence shows that they are sufficient for at least 1,400 individuals (there were about 1,370 in the prison at the time of our enquiry.) Complaints that blankets are insufficient, and that two prisoners have sometimes to sleep under one blanket are (apart from any temporary overcrowding in the past due to the orders above referred to) based on the fact, which is admitted by the Superintendent, that prisoners, including convict overseers, have been known to take blankets from other prisoners for their own use. It is hardly possible altogether to prevent this occurring, but it can be checked by sufficiently frequent inspection with occasional surprise visits, and prompt punishment.

Govindji Vasanji complained that he was not allowed to have his copy of the Bhagwat Gita sent him from home. The Superintendent was acting in accordance with rules, but we think literate prisoners might be allowed to have books under proper supervision.

THE LATRINE PARADE.

In our opinion however some improvement might be made in regard to the number of latrine seats and in the matter of screening off each one from the next so as to provide a certain amount of privacy. The latter measure we understand is being carried out. In reference to the complaint that prisoners are hustled through the latrine parade, so that two or more are frequently made to use the same pan at one and the same time, the Superintendent states that there should never be any necessity, for such hurry, but admits at the same time that it is probable. We take it therefore that there is truth in the complaint. The only remedy apart from the provision of a larger number of latrine seats—is that the superior staff of the prison should not be lax in their attention to those details, and that warders and overseers who persist in hustling prisoners at this time unnecessarily should be suitably dealt with. Another complaint made was that the provision of water at the latrine was not adequate. So far as we could see there is an adequate supply, but the prison authorities should make it certain that there is never any ground for complaint on this score.

* * * *

THE BEL CHAIN.

Double fetters are put on all prisoners on first admission to the prison. Afterwards it is in the discretion of the Superintendent to retain them or to use single fetters. In the majority of cases, according to our observation, double fetters are in use, and the fetters, single or double are of course worn day and night. The fettering of prisoners is absolutely necessary, as a general rule in a prison of the type of that at Visapur, and the Superintendent must have absolute discretion to replace double fetters by single ones. In most cases it would probably not be safe to do so.

In addition, when prisoners are locked up at night, the bell chain is brought into use. This is fastened at one end (outside the barrack) by a padlock—at the other end a ring is simply passed over a staple, also outside the barrack. The chain is passed through the ankle rings of the prisoners' fetters. It is long enough to allow access to the nearest utensils on the part of any prisoner wishing to relieve himself at night without disturbing his neighbours, and it does not in any way cause additional discomfort to those lying down—that is, it does not interfere with sleep by preventing prisoners from turning over to sleep in any position they choose.

The above are the mechanical means of securing prisoners after they are locked up for the night. In addition there are convict overseers inside the barracks and armed sentries on guard outside. The sum total as we have stated affords adequate security.

* * * *

"NEITHER BRUTAL NOR BARBAROUS."

We may say at once that we do not like the bel chain and the consequent sanitary arrangements in barracks at night, but we do not consider (we have the report of the Jail Committee before us) that its use is either brutal or barbarous, or that there is any foundation for the view that it conveys any additional sense of degradation to the minds of prisoners of the type for which a prison like that at Visapur is meant, to which most of those now in the prison belong, and to which it is hoped all those admitted in future will be restricted. A prison of this kind is intended for persons whose normal occupation is manual labour, most of whom have been convicted of serious offences, and a considerable percentage of whom are habitual offenders. To men of this description it is only such inconvenience and discomfort as may result from the measures in force to secure them that matter.

MR. CHITALE'S DISSENTING MINUTE

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale in his minute of dissent says: "I am sorry I have to differ from my colleagues on this important matter, but as it involves the question of principle, I think I must express my dissent and I do so with great reluctance. The open pattern of barracks and even built up barracks are considered unsafe and therefore all the prisoners including even those sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment have as a rule double fetters and are bel chained for about ten to twelve hours at night. This in my opinion, imposes unnecessary restraint on the prisoner and the bel chain device is not, I think, resorted to in any other civilised country. One can understand the use of such restraint in case of prisoners who are violent or dangerous or are likely to escape and even this kind of restraint may be allowed for Camp Jails of not more than six months' duration. But it is certainly unsuitable for Jails which are intended to be kept for a number of years.

Now the bel chain is a device for fastening prisoners together and to the ground by one long chain and is akin to tying up cattle at night. All experienced prison officers, in the opinion of the Jails Committee, agree in condemning the device as being very inconvenient to the prisoner in answering calls of nature when all considerations of decency are impossible. Moreover, as 80 to 100 prisoners are thus fastened by one chain, it is impossible to remove any one if he fell ill without unchaining the whole row. Moreover, as this bel chaining necessitates the use of utensils for answering calls of nature, the atmosphere in the barracks, at night must be very insanitary. For these reasons, the resort to the bel chain, in my opinon, is unjustifiable and if in this view I err at all, I err in very good company as all members of the Jails Committee agree in condemning the device in paragraph 245 of their report. I entirely agree with the view therein expressed which is as under:—

"We cannot think that any local Government is justified in confining prisoners whether inside or outside the jail as a permanent arrangement in buildings so insecure that resort to this barbarous methods of detention is necessary."

And yet this practice is maintained here for over twenty years and may continue if not condemned for another five years."

CUTCH AND MR. MEHTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was pleased to see Mr. Mehta's letter in your to-day's issue from Sinugra, Cutch Anjar. So "The Chronicle" still reaches Cutch and has not been kept out. Mr. Mehta's panacea is Lord Brougham's "school master" but he should know that the school master "armed with his primer" must take too long a time to eradicate Cutch chaufleurism "in full lackery array." For the *present* as stated definitely, I am not concerned with administration or maladministration of Cutch. However, if Mr. Mehta will find out the amount spent by Cutchis in Cutch on education, and famine and compare it with what the State has spent, he will see his mistake, and the quota of the Rao of Cutch will fade into insignificance. Does Mr. Mehta mean to say that Rao has no more duties to perform than collect revenue and store them in his bursting Bhandhar? Will he say how much the State spends on roads, which do not exist? If Mr. Mehta thinks that this is the business and duty of Cutchis he has a poor idea of the Rao's duties to his subjects.

No use using high sounding words and referring to education, as that is known to be universal panacea. I hope when he writes you next he will have something better to say.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Feb. 15.

GIRL GIUDES AND LADY WILLINGDON

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Girl Guides of Madras have presented Her Excellency Lady Willingdon with thanks a badge in appreciation of the interest she evinced in the Girl Guides movement of the presidency and as a token of gratitude for the great help she rendered to the movement. It is also annouced that Her Excellency has decided to present a cup called in her name to be competed for by the Girl Guides every year.

CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, February 18.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

682-16—Khandwalla and Chh, Kallianji Laxmandas and Co v Madhowji Laxmandas and Co, Vachha and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5012-22—Rustomji and Gin, Ahmed Saheb Bapusaheb Kaffe vs. Ubhaiya Harsey and ors., Shamrao M. and H.

2424-21—N. C. Dalal and Co., Hirachand Manekchand vs. Ambalal Virchand, M. B. Chothia and Co.

3011-19—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji Rustomji Vakharia a firm vs. Deosey Umersey, Little and Co.

1858-20—N. C. Dalal and Co., Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. a firm vs. N. Bhuta and and Co., Dikshit M. and Co.

85-20—Payne and Co., Wadhumal Godhanam vs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and ors., Little and Co. In person Matubhai J. and M., Meewanji K. and Co.

3761-21—Surveyor and Co., Lakhmidas Mulji vs. Damji Khimji a firm and ors., Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

85-17—Captain and V. Bai Chandanbai widow vs. Jamnabai widow and ors., Khambatta and Co., Malvi M R. and Co.

418-23—Manubhai and Co., Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co. vs. Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed, Merwanji K. and Co.

901-21—Mulla and Mulla, Narottam Tulsidas and anr. vs Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.

4507-21—Mulla and Mulla, Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm vs. Govindji Damodar a firm, Motichand and D.

2536-21—Subnis G and Co., Mahomed Ebrahim Mahomed Hassan vs. Mahomed Miva Abdul Kadar M. B. Chothia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2494-20—Subnis G and S. Vishwanath Dinanath Diwadkar v Shantram Vishwanath Diwadker, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co. vs Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and Vol.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

4031-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Bhikabhai Virchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

263-20—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Tulsidas v Jamsedji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jaduraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and C, Raghavayya N and Co.

383-20—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsing v C Pestonji Keshavlal and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

721-20—Mehta D. and L. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm vs. Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Ruplchand, Daphtary F. and D.

812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a grm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas. Amin and Desai.

1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjyaya a firm vs. Thaker Chafusay Dosa. N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulemaan and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs. Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Ardehir H D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm. Patel and Eze.

1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harhidutt, Mulla and Mulla.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth. Daphtary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M and K.

1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferalli Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.

1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakbchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mohanlal Modv and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Cl and J.

73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.

1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Manekial Narotam, M B Chothia.

1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Paraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.

1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.

1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.

1369-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.

1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.

1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co

1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co

1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.

1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1547-20—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai v Ratilal Cooverji Mody and ors, Motichand and D, Subnis and G.

1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons a firm v B Maneklal and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Legislative Department:—The Hon. Sir Muhammed Rafique and the Hon. Saiyed Raza Ali have been nominated to the Statute Law Revision Committee vice Sir Leslie Miller and Sir Benode Chandra Mitter resigned.

The Home Department: Mr. J. H. Wise, Secretary, Indian Bar Committee, reverts to Burma. Dr. Thomas Thornhill officiates as Judge, Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose who proceeds on one month's leave.

The services of Captain E. E. Vosper, 14th Horse has been placed at the disposal of the Burma Government for employment with the Burma Military Police. The services of Major J. D. Scale have been placed at the disposal of the Assam Government for employment with the Assam Rifles.

The Finance Department:—Capt. A. J. Ransford has been appointed officiating Deputy Mint Master, Bombay. Mr. N. B. Deans is appointed as Deputy Accountant-General, Burma.

The Commerce Department:—Mr. R. L. Hird, Manager, National Bank of India succeeds Mr. R. W. Buckley on the Indian Cotton Cess Committee.

The Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Mr. F. G. Travers of Messrs. Gill and Company has been nominated by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the Indian Central Cotton Committee vice Mr. H. C. Short resigned. Mr. R. D. Bannerjee, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey has been granted four months' extension of leave. Lieut.-Col. M. O. C. Tandy, Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India has been granted eight months' leave with effect from 26th February. Major F. F. Hunter, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, officiates Superintendent, map publication.

The Railway Department:—Mr. E. S. Christie, Superintending Engineer, State Railways has been permitted to retire.

The Department of Industries and Labour:—Mr. V. Lough, Controller of Patents and Designs, proceeds on four months' privilege leave and Mr. K. Rama Pai succeeds him.

BEHAR AND ORSSA BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 15.

In the Bihar and Orissa Council Hon'ble Mr. Sinha introduced the Budget and said that for the current year the opening balance was Rs. 14,328,000, the revenue was estimated at Rs. 52,751,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 49,239,000 or Rs. 1,749,000 less than originally estimated. It was expected that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 16,505,000. In the ensuing year the revenue was expecetd to increase to Rs. 53,440,000, the expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 59,133,000, while the cost of the new schemes would be Rs. 1,230,000 recurring and Rs. 3,540,000 non-recurring, which would be provided for in the Budget. The whole cost would not fall in 1924-25, but the result of providing what would be required would raise the estimated expenditure to Rs. 52,334,000 leaving the closing balance of Rs. 17,958,000. No reduction in the existing taxation was proposed in view of the schemes. Mr. Sinha mentioned that of the new recurring expenditure, the transefrred side had ninety per cent of the whole and sixty-six per cent of the non-recurring expenditure.

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EAST AND WEST.

The Prime Minister on India.

It is easy to understand the perturbation which has been caused among the extremists in India by Mr. MacDonald's message, with its uncompromising denunciation of their tactics, for, owing to a variety of causes, they had slipped into the easy belief that they carried the Labour Party in their pocket, and their plans for an "ultimatum" to Parliament were obviously based mainly on the expectation of Labour support. We take it, however, that the Prime Minister speaks for the country when he declares that "no party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force or by policies designed to bring government to a standstill," and he has followed sound tactics in getting his ultimatum first. There has, of course, never been any real basis for an alliance between the most democratic party in England and the men in India who want to put back the clock and eliminate the English influence, which, for the first time in the history of the country, has given the Indian working classes something like a chance, or, at least, the hope of a chance. In so far as Mr. MacDonald's message makes that clear, it represents one more step towards the establishment of real values in the field of Indian politics.—"Near East."

India and the New Ministry

India is exceptionally well represented in the new Ministry. It is true that neither Sir Sydney Olivier nor Professor Richards has personal experience of the work before them, but both of them bring to Whitehall qualifications which are certainly unusual, and which may prove to be valuable, while three other members of the Cabinet have in different ways been behind the Indian scenes. As regards Lord Chelmsford's position, it is sufficient to recall that he is one of the designers of the existing Constitution, and that he stands decisively for orderly progress under the control of Parliament. Colonel Wedgwood, on the other hand, has enjoyed the useful experience of taking part in at least one Extremist Congress, at the end of which he gave the audience some remarkably straight talk, while the Prime Minister himself was a member of the last Public Service Commission, and has published the results of his studies in a book which showed that he had realised the essence of the central Indian problem, even if he was occasionally misled regarding concrete facts. The three men working as a team might draw India a quite long way on the road before her: let us hope they may not be tempted to pull different ways.—"Near East."

Economists in Whitehall.

As regards the India Office itself, the outstanding fact is that both the Secretary of State and his understudy possess knowledge and experience which will enable them to grasp the fundamental structure of India more rapidly and certainly than is possible for the ordinary town-bred administrator. Sir Sydney Olivier has, of course, been Secretary to the Board of Agriculture in this country, but that fact is not particularly relevant and we are thinking rather of his wide experience of peasant agriculture in the Dependencies. Professor Richards, a recognised Economist, has specialised in the subject of small holdings, which so very few people in England really understand, and it is reasonable to hope that in the new conditions Whitehall will see India as it really is, a huge mass of peasants, just beginning to wake up, but still thinking much more about the weather and the markets than the political questions which look so exciting at this distance. There have already been hints that India must expect a doctrinaire *regime*, and we admit that the danger exists, but, speaking for ourselves, we are not disposed to quarrel with the doctrine that in an overwhelmingly peasant country the interests of the peasants should come first.—"Near East."

A Die-hard view.

Sir Sydney Olivier undertakes a peculiarly responsible task in becoming at this time Secretary of State for India. As a former Governor of Jamaica he may have some acquaintance with the history of a Constitution experiment which brought face to face an immovable Executive and a hostile Legislature. But there is nothing in that smooth Island story comparable to the deadlock threatened in India. Since it is understood that he will go to the House of Lords, we may presume he will have constantly beside him the half-author of the half-baked Indian scheme, but he will be wise if he discounts any advice given him by Lord Chelmsford, who long ago forfeited all right to be considered a sound judge of Indian affairs. In particular he should resist all temptation to meet the Indian demand for a revision of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme before the due date, 1929."—The "Saturday Review."

Two readers of the "Spectator" in India have written to me asking why it is that so few references to the Indian Empire have appeared in these notes. The writers raise an important point, namely: Can we consider India as part of the *English-speaking world*? It is certainly true to state that English is being spoken more and more with each succeeding year in India, and under these circumstances we may, I suppose, include it in our weekly survey. I shall therefore, in the future, endeavour to make amends and wherever occasion demands it comment on Indian affairs. Despite our natural absorption in domestic problems, Indian matters are likely to occupy a very considerable amount of our attention in the near future.

* * * *

The opening of the central Legislature at Delhi by the Viceroy on January 31st is awaited with keen interest in view of the political crisis in the Central Provinces which has arisen out of the adoption by the local Legislative Council of a Swarajists motion of "no confidence" in the Government. The Swarajists have defeated the Government in the Central Provinces on a confidence vote and have declined to take office. Special interest attaches, therefore, to the meeting of the new central Legislative Assembly, the 145 members of which are divided as follows:—

26 Government Official members,
15 Nominated non-Official members (who it is anticipated will support the Government),
40 Swarajiste (forming the main Opposition),
34 Liberals, and
30 Independents.

* * * *

I hope to return to Indian problems in an early issue of the "Spectator." In the meantime it is not without interest to note that the well-informed corrrespondent of the "Times" at Delhi writes:—"The general temper of politically-minded India is distinctly hardening in the direction of a demand for an immediate revision of the Constitution. This is by no means confined to the Swarajists, but is common to all parties.—Major Evelyn Wrench the "Spectator."

Lenin

"Lenin's death is one of those events which make it impossible for many men, whatever their associations and average thoughts may be, to think of anything else. Constantly one conjures up a picture of his personality, only for it to fade away into some new vision of the man. Even of his appearance and demeanor in conversation no two accounts seem to agree. Two keen and rather friendly observers, Mrs. Wells and Mr. Bertrand Russel, left his presence with an unpleasant notion of his character, and yet, I think, uncertain whether their inference was the right one. I have heard others discourse freely of his charm and good humour. As for formulas, there are none which fit. A terrifying power of will applied with equal force and concentrated purpose to a political situation and an executive crisis, seems to have carried him through every obstacle, material and spiritual. An idealist? I suppose it is the fortune of apostles to misinterpret their Master or to betray him, and Lenin, the Marxian, irreverently skipping the Marxian process, and destroying a feeble form of capitalism in order to create a communist system which he had finally to destroy, may be called an idealist or not, according to the task and fancy of his critic. Was he then a realist? Again, yes or no. Certainly he escapes the vulgarity of Napoleon, never so common as in the hour when he climbed to power; not one touch of personal advertisement attaches to the most famous of contemporary Europeans, the most impersonal of men, the least vain and self-conscious of statesmen. And certain it is that Lenin fought and conquered and lost for an idea, if ever a man did. Yet the final stamp of the author of the new economic policy would seem to be that of a ruthless dealer in opportunity. With some affinities to Cromwell, nothing quite expresses him save perhaps one word—Russia—and no thought except Shelley's. Lenin was indeed "a power from the unknown God"—an avenging, in his way a clarifying, power rather than a moral one."—Wayfarer in the "New Statesman."

New Russia.

Lenin was no bloody ogre, as we were once taught, but neither was he a "Moderate," as it has been the fashion to depict him recently. He was the most intelligent of Russian extremists, because his fanaticism was opportunist. His policy was to stir up trouble abroad when he thought it had a chance of success, but if not, to indulge in no futile propaganda, but pretend that his designs were most friendly and peaceful. Mr. Arthur Ransome, who knew his man, writes that the last Bolshevik offensive in Poland was insisted upon by Lenin, against the advice of Trotsky and the other reddest of the reds, because Lenin thought the move might provoke revolution in Berlin and Paris. He was a very remarkable man, and will have a large niche in the history of these present times. Meanwhile, it is clear that a serious crisis has arisen in the Soviet ranks in Moscow about the succession. Perhaps this is even serious enough to delay Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's long-promised *de jure* recognition. Trotsky is in disfavour if not in disgrace. The latest Army Orders issued bear the signatures of the other leaders, but his is lacking. If he goes abroad "for his health," as is strongly rumoured, the Bolshevik Party, having conquered all opposition in Russia, may fall a prey to internecine disputes from which only the to-be-expected attack from abroad of the foolish waiting Whites can save the Soviet. Left to themselves, with no foreign threat under which they can rally, the present half-dozen rulers may easily plunge their country into chaos by falling out among themselves. Even the most fanatical opponents of Bolshevism may pause to ask themselves whether this is desirable. I should not be surprised if certain great "Capitalist" Governments, before long, paradoxically exert themselves to maintain the Soviet in power, on the ground that a Red Government over half Europe and Asia is better than no Government at all. By the way, why have the "Morning Post" and other guardians of the social order failed to cry out because the British flag was half-masted over our *de facto* legation in Moscow in mourning for the dead dictator? The Duke of Northumberland very likely will soon learn about this, and then we shall hear from him.—"Outlook."

Lenin.

In the course of six years Lenin has made for himself a considerable place in the history and memories of mankind. What ever sculptors and stonemasons may do for him, he has erected his own monument in his own way. Were I commissioned to write an epitaph for his tombstone, I should try to put something like this into the best Latin hexameters: "Here lies Nicholas Leninus, who subjugated the people of Russia to prove that the dictatorship of a doctrinaire may be the most pernicious of all tyrannies." He entered practical politics as a professor who has settled in his study among his books exactly how to put the world to rights, and a professor inspired by a fanatical self-assurance knowing no law, human or divine, outside his own will. The best things that can be said for him are that he neither sought nor took anything for himself, beyond the assertion of his own doctrines, and that he had enough practical sagacity to discover quickly that his theory would not work, and enough honesty to admit quickly the necessity for modifications.—"Truth."

The new Egyptian Government

Zaghloul Pasha has accepted office as Prime Minister of Egypt, and has formed his first Cabinet. Although its composition is entirely Zaghloulist, it includes three Ministers who have hitherto only accorded their nominal support to the Wafd, without being members of it. These are Mazloum Pasha, who becomes Minister of Wakf, (Pious Foundations,) Mohammed Pasha Said, Minister of Education, and Tewnk Pasha Nessim, Minister of Finance. Zaghloul Pasha has stipulated that his acceptance of office does not imply recognition of any situation against which the Wafd has protested, with special reference to "the necessity for the country's enjoying its rights of real independence in Egypt and the Sudan, with due respect to all foreign rights not conflicting with that independence." Such a declaration may mean much or little; but if the new Cabinet is sincere in welcoming the advent to power in Great Britain of a Labour Government, it is to be hoped that it will imitate Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's policy of work and economy of words. On Zaghloul Pasha's own showing, there are many things in Egypt calling for immediate attention; nothing that the Egyptian Cabinet can say or do will add one jot or tittle by way of improvement to the situation in the Sudan. —"Near East."

The Hejaz Railway.

If King Hussein's visit to Transjordania achieves no other results, it may yet mark a notable epoch in the history of the Hejaz Railway. This line, which was completed as far as Medina on August 31, 1908, was the hallmark of national feeling and Moslem solidarity in Turkey under Abdul Hamid. The Sultan himself was in all probability mainly concerned to add prestige to his Khalifate, and to strengthen his position in the Hejaz by means of a railway built by funds to which Moslems all over the world contributed. During the War the line was badly damaged, and until recently only the northern section, between Damascus and Ma'an, was in operation. The southern part has now been put in working order, and trains are again running to Medina. A serious difficulty has been the dearth of rolling-stock. King Hussein, it is reported from Amman, has not only ordered fifteen locomotives and a hundred cars, but has also concluded an agreement with the Sheikhs through whose agreement with line passes, whereby each assumes responsibility for the safety of the line in his section. When Jeddah and Medina are connected by a railway line—which need not enter the city of Mecca—the Hejaz will have taken a considerable step forward towards the position to which its ruler is supposed to aspire in the Arab world.—"Near East."

The Palestine gendarmerie.

Some weeks ago Mr. Jabotinsky, described as a well-known Zionist who held a commission in the British Army and served in Palestine in 1918, was reported to be touring the Baltic States lecturing on Zionism. According to the "Times" correspondent at Riga, he was advocating the organisation of a force of Jewish soldiers in British uniform to defend Palestine, on the plea that British soldiers did not understand the necessity for defending Jews against Arabs. Since this appeared I have had the opportunity of gathering the opinion of British soldiers recently returned regarding the Palestine gendarmerie. To put it briefly and mildly, it is that this force, which was expected to be a cheap substitute for regular British troops, has by no means fulfilled expectations.

If we pursue our present policy, say the men who have been on the spot, there is every probability that British troops will have to stay in the country for an indefinite period. It is not a question of reducing but of increasing the garrison, and, as a matter of fact, a cavalry regiment was being sent to Palestine from Egypt at the time when my informants left. This matter wants looking into, and the new Government should cast an eye on it. We certainly cannot afford to bolster up Zionism by British bayonets and British taxes. It is still more out of the question that we should adopt the policy attributed to Mr. Jabotinsky of arming Jews to fight Arabs.—"Truth."

America and Turkey.

Sweeping assertions have been made that the treaty with Turkey is "humiliating and purposeless" and "surrenders every American right in Turkey." Nothing could be further from the truth. The Turkish Government is meeting in most friendly spirit outstanding pecuniary claims of American citizens. Americans in Turkey—whether engaged on business, on philanthropy, or on pleasure—are guaranteed "most favoured nation" treatment. American merchant ships, war vessels, and aircraft are permitted unrestricted passage through the now demilitarized Straits, in time of war no less than in time of peace. In other words, Americans will have in Turkey the same rights as nationals of the Allied Powers We are not asked to accept less, and we have no justification for asking more. It is frequently stated that we can have no confidence in the good faith of the Turks in observing their international engagements. In a world in which treaty obligations are more freely undertaken than performed, one must admit the possibility that violations of the letter and spirit of the Lausanne peace may occur. However, the Turks desire American friendship and have done their best to retain it under conditions more trying than the present. From the time of our entry into the Great War until the armistice. American lives and property were wholly at the mercy of the Turks. But American lives were protected, American property was kept inviolate, and American schools and colleges outside the war zone continued their work unmolested.

Ratification of this treaty would no more condone past acts of violence on the part of the Turks than assistance to Greek refugees condoned the diabolical conduct of the Greek army in Anatolia. It merely gives Americans the opportunity, with the good-will of the Turks, to play a part in the economic and social reconstruction of a war-ridden Near East. The Turks are conducting an honest experiment in government to which every American tradition is pledged. They are attempting to reform their social customs in accordance with the spirit of Western progress. Their success will depend in large measure upon the extent to which they will enjoy the sympathy and encouragement of the outside world. The Young Turk revolution was debauched not so much because of the venality of certain of its leaders as because of the imperialism of Christian nations. It would be tragic indeed if a new attempt to regenerate Asia Minor should run similarly amuck because of tribal loyalties and war psychology on the part of Americans.

What is asked for the Turks should be demanded for every other Near Eastern people. The Greek people, worn out as a result of an ill-advised military venture, taxed to the breaking-point, victimized by a meaningless series of political revolutions, likewise need our support and our generous financial assistance. An objective analysis of the situation in the Near East must lead to the conclusion that it is the result of two epidemic diseases: exaggerated political and cultural nationalism on the part of the Balkan and Anatolian peoples, and the unregulated economic and strategic rivalries of the great Powers. When shall we learn to attack the causes, rather than the effects, of these plagues?—Mr. Edward Earle in the New York "Nation."

Labour Cabinet

Labour is in power, and England still stands where she did. Mr. Thomas may have "worn a muffler of indeterminate hue" when he went to receive the seals of office at Buckingham Palace; Mr. Shaw may have committed the social crime of carrying an unfurled umbrella into the sacred precincts; Mr. Wheatley may even have worn a green overcoat; yet the old ladies woke up next morning to find no rattle of machine-guns, no barricades. The score, silly as it was, did depress markets, depreciate the pound, and do considerable economic damage, and I am afraid it will be revived with Mr. Snowden's Budget. For the time at least, it is over now, and we find the "Daily Herald" busy explaining to its readers that because the Capitalist Press welcomes the Socialist Cabinet with courtesy and good-humour, this does not prove that Mr. MacDonald has already betrayed the workers. The Cabinet has been constructed with much skill. The surprising emplacement of Lord Chelmsford at the Admiralty, I am told, was due to a fear that certain great sailors might take amiss their subordination to a son of toil; but where the Navy was pampered, the Army was not, and at the War Office Mr. Walsh may not find it altogether easy to deal with his Generals.—"Outlook."

The personnel of the new Cabinet is

* * * *

stronger and more effective than was generally expected—indeed, its real weakness is not so much its Labour men as the importations from without. Lord Chelmsford, for example, was anything but a success as Viceroy of India, and he is not a man to carry weight in any boat. At the Admiralty he will at best be only a figurehead, and at worst a tool in the hands of abler men. Lord Parmoor was an orthodox Conservative until his party made him a Peer, after which he developed objections to his old associates. He probably owes his place to his pro-Germanism in the later stages of the war, for anybody less like a Labour Member—unless it be Lord Lansdowne, his quondam associate—I can hardly imagine. Mr. Trevelyan, an old Liberal Under-Secretary who resigned at the outbreak of the war and was pretty steadily on the defeatist side, knows the hopes at the Education Office, which is something, but he was not generally considered a great loss to the Asquith Government in 1914, and I confess my doubts whether he will be a great acquisition to Labour in 1924. Lord Haldane, on the other hand, is a prize cargo of some size and value. His detractors say that he has too little pluck and too much vanity, and there is *something* in the accusation, but he is a man of real distinction. As a Lord Chancellor he is immeasurably superior to the runner-up, Lord Buckmaster, who owed his elevation to pure accident and is of very ordinary mental calibre.—"Outlook."

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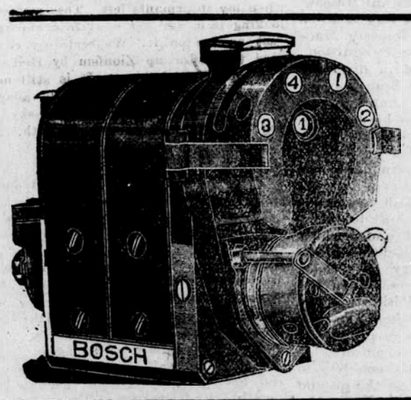

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